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SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE FRONT PAGE

An Offer to Newfoundland

THE Government has now published the terms on which it proposes to admit Newfoundland into Canada. The terms, which will be before parliament next month, are amazingly generous; after stretching to the limit all the normal ways in which the Dominion can assist a province, by direct grants and by taking over debts and by special transportation arrangements and so forth, there was still a gap of $26,000,000 and this is to be met by a special transitional subsidy spread over ten years.

Despite the generosity, we think parliament should approve the terms. Not that they can be justified on any reasonable accounting; they cannot. As far as one can see, apart from the long-run possibility of very large scale iron ore developments in Labrador, the barren, undeveloped and underprivileged province of Newfoundland will be a source of worry and expense for a long time. On the other hand, we do not think that Newfoundland can swim very long by itself; Britain is in no position to hold it up any longer; and if we do not do something it will sink into the arms of the United States.

We find it difficult to explain why we would rather take over Newfoundland's problems, including the heavy cost of defence installations, than let the Americans do it. Perhaps it is just that we would like to see the map pink right across northern North America; it is bad enough to have Alaska colored green on one side without having Newfoundland and Labrador green on the other.

On Thursday of next week the marriage of H.R.H. the Princess Elizabeth and Lieut. Philip Mountbatten, R.N., will take place in Westminster Abbey. Canada and the world wish ← them all happiness and good fortune.

See pages 2 and 3

The time for opposition to the general terms of our Newfoundland offer is past. If the Conservatives or the C.C.F. had wanted to try to save some money for the federal treasury they should have made a great fuss during the summer when the negotiations were going on, just as the anti-Canadian groups did in Newfoundland. With no opposition in this country the bargaining was one-sided; in fact both sides became so enthusiastic over the project that bargaining is scarcely the right word for what went on.

There is still a lot of partisan opposition in Newfoundland, and it is quite possible that when the plebiscite is taken next year the electorate will be sufficiently misguided to turn our offer down. However, we hope that the general interest will prevail over the special interests, and that we shall be able to welcome into Canada another Maritime Province.

Two Anniversaries

THIS week marks anniversaries of two typically Canadian institutions — the branch bank system and the luncheon club. Our banking system began one hundred and thirty years ago with the founding of the Bank of Montreal; our luncheon club, with an outside speaker giving a short address on some current topic, seemingly began, not in the United States, but with the Canadian Club of Toronto which was established fifty years ago.

Each institution shows marks of the community from which it sprang. The port of Montreal has been since its early days the terminus of a great system of transportation and communication. The Bank of Montreal itself was founded in 1817 by fur traders whose empire of trading posts spread out towards the Arctic and the Pacific. Later the Bank was closely associated with the building

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Our Princess Becomes a Bride: No Wedding Has

This picture was taken outside the Usher Hall in Glasgow when Philip visited Scotland with the Royal Family in July.

MOMENTOUS affairs figure on the world stage but the centre of attention at the moment is a young girl and her fiancé who are shortly to be married in the world's most famous church.

On these pages SATURDAY NIGHT presents a selection of photographs of Her Royal Highness the Princess Elizabeth and Lieutenant Philip Mountbatten, depicting incidents in their progress towards the happy event which will be solemnized next Thursday. The British Empire's future sovereign is being married at a time of unparalleled social and economic difficulty, but she is secure in the knowledge of the devotion of the untold millions of her father's subjects who will some day be hers.

Attending a charity ball in Edinburgh, Elizabeth and Philip both love dancing.

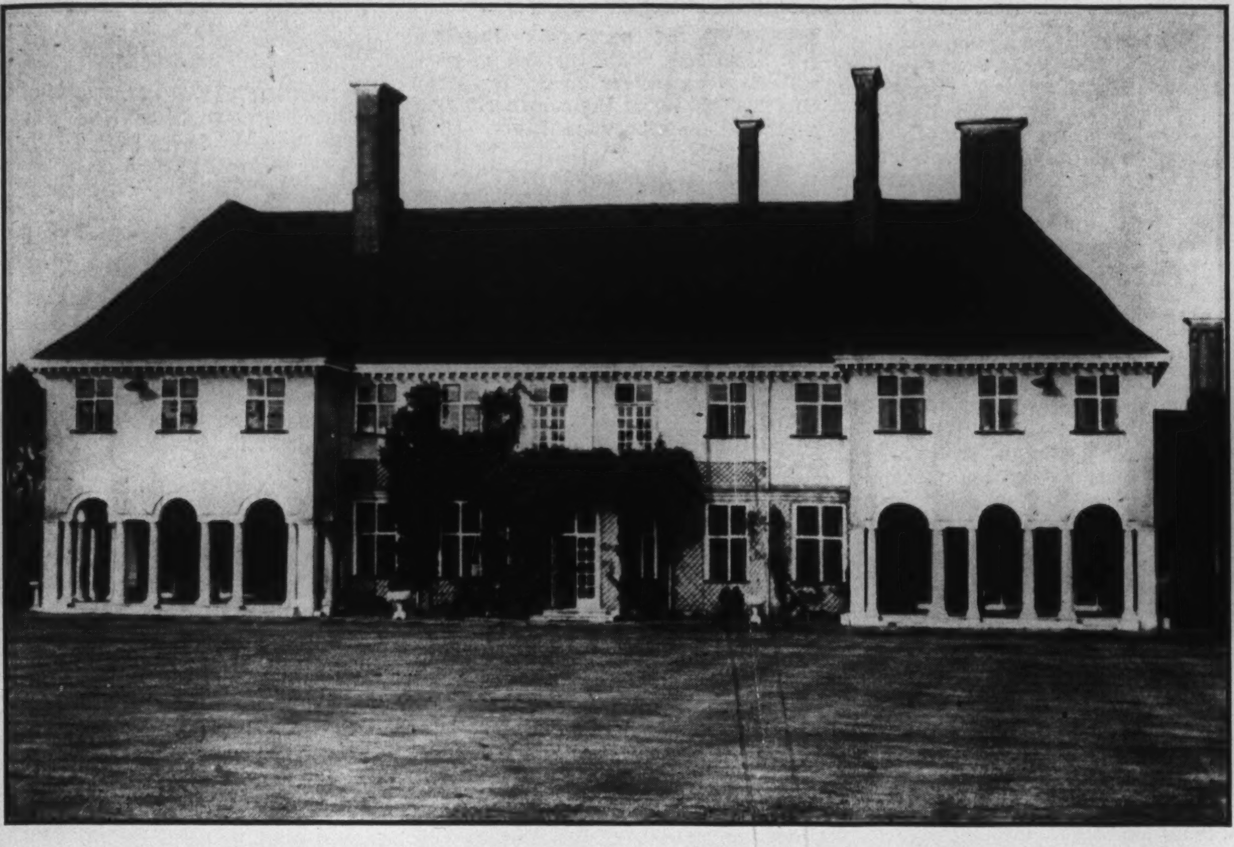
The imposing High Altar of Westminster Abbey where the marriage ceremony will take place on November 20.

Philip stands back while the Princess is presented with a bouquet at Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders Club, Edinburgh.

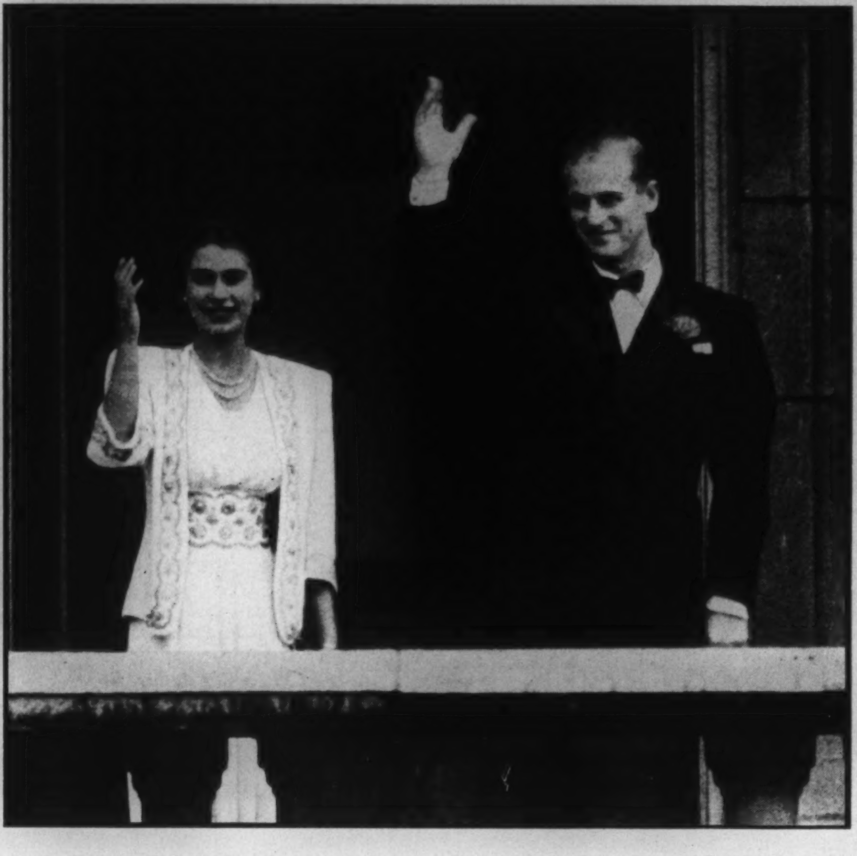
Garden Party at Buckingham Palace the day after the King's official announcement of the engagement. Lt. Mountbatten is beside the Duchess of Kent, followed by the Athlones and Lord and Lady Mountbatten.

Driving down Fleet Street to the Guildhall with Lady Margaret Seymour to receive Freedom of the City of London.

Ever Held Such Glamour for People Everywhere

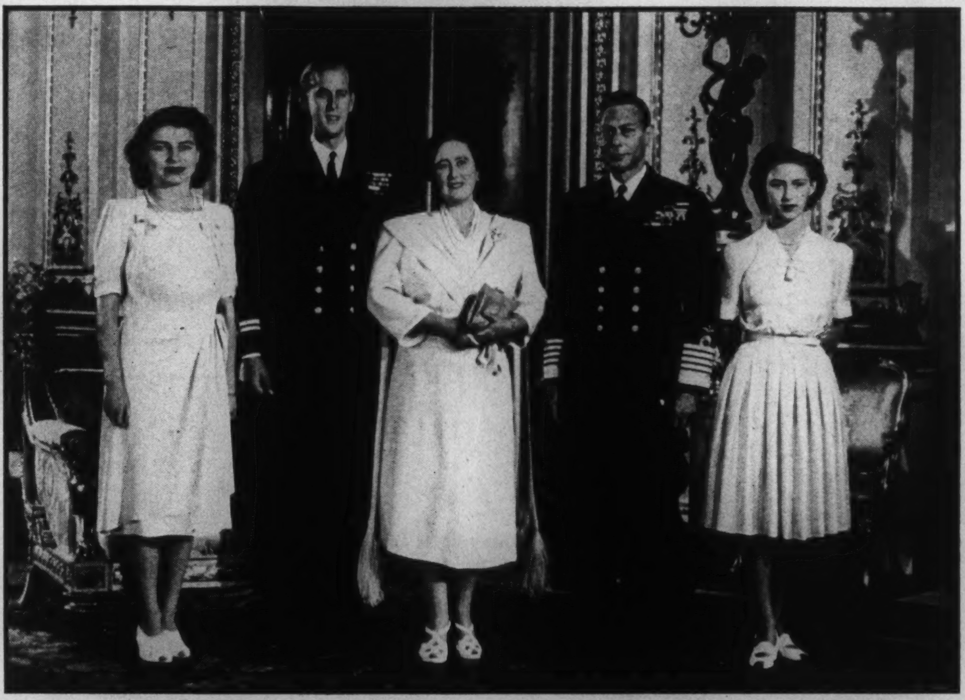


Following the serious damage by fire to Sunninghill Park which was being redecorated for the Princess, Windlesham Moor (above) has been chosen instead. It is one of the most beautiful small estates in Surrey.

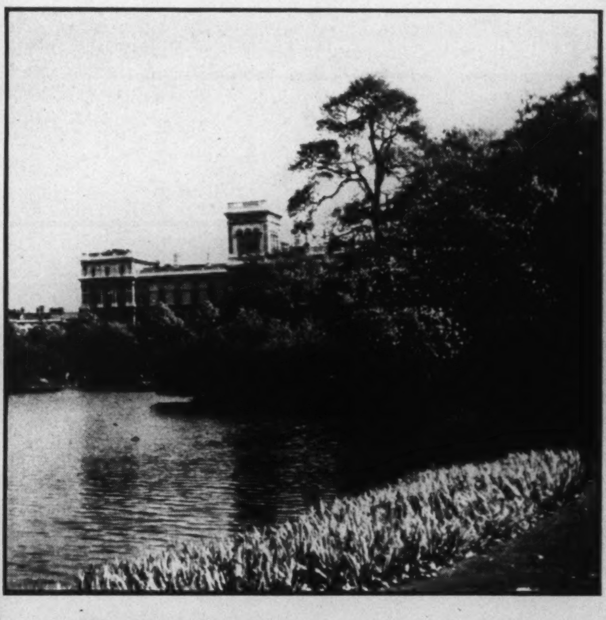


Acknowledging the cheers of the crowd which gathered outside the gates of Buckingham Palace on the day their engagement was announced.

With engagement ring well in view, the couple leave the Palace for a stroll.

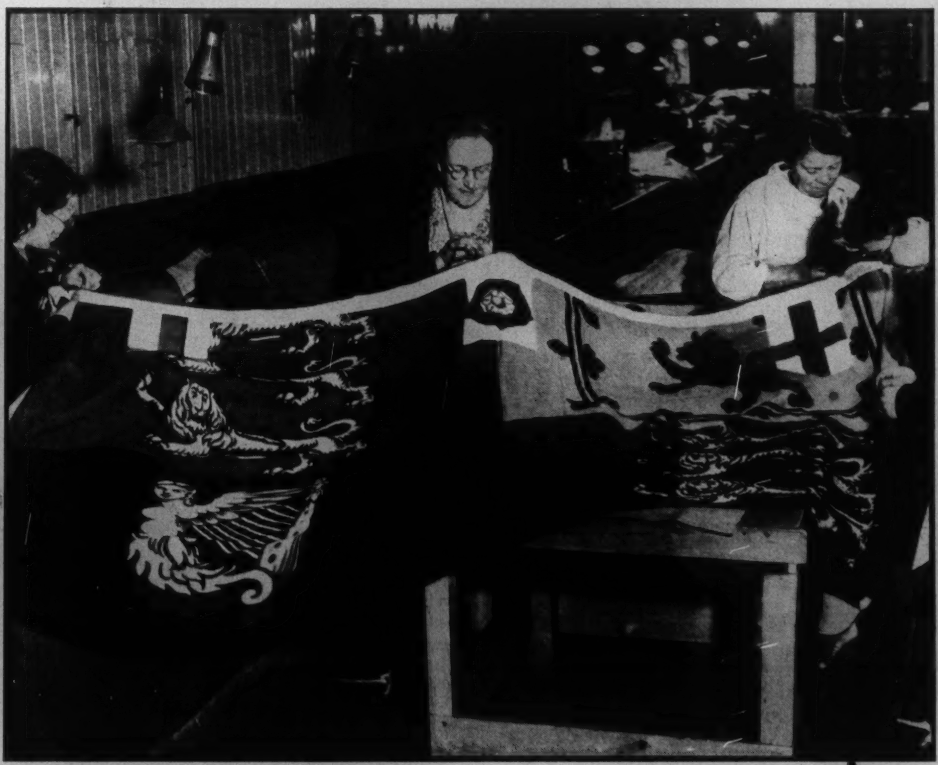


This family group of the Princess with her fiancé, parents and sister was posed in the White Drawing Room, one of the state rooms of the Palace.



Buckingham Palace, as seen from St. James's Park, where the royal couple will have a suite.

Nine months before engagement. Elizabeth as bridesmaid to Patricia Mountbatten.



Personal standard of the Princess showing the two St. George's Crosses and Tudor Rose at the top which distinguish it from the King's. This design . . .

. . . is being used for her new coat-of-arms. Above, one of the first engagement pictures.

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Kremlin Substitutes Pen for Sword With Falsities and Censorship

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

MR. MAVOR MOORE (S.N., Sept. 27) employs the catch phrase, "the pen and the sword" to describe the rival powers now contending for supremacy in international affairs. But it must appear to many that this is not the true relationship between these forces. In many quarters today the pen is an ally, or at least a substitute for, the sword. What is Russian propaganda today if not verbal aggression, with all the distortion and destruction of the truth that such aggression entails?

Mr. Moore condemns the "mutual" distortion of news reporting certain phases of Russian and Western policies. But was not this hostile distortion and non-cooperation originated in its present complete form by the Kremlin soon after August, 1945, and has it not been their consistent policy since that date? And does not Mr. Moore expect something a little more than human in the attitude towards Russia which he urges, that of complete fairness and objectivity in news coverage? We are not exactly noted in the present age for scrupulous journalistic integrity. And one can put up with insult and rebuff for a certain length of time, and then it becomes quite human to at least ignore the offending party as much as possible, which we are doing in our conduct of the German problem, and even perhaps to emphasize his shortcomings also. As for honest news, anyone who is interested enough to take the trouble can bypass the reporters' bias, and go straight to the texts of speeches and government statements, as regularly carried by such papers as the New York *Times*.

Any person who considers the matter—and for those who do not, nothing can be done anyway — is well aware that the present attitude of the Russian Government is not the attitude of the Russian people, or if it is, Russian government propaganda is to blame. This is a circumstance over which we are powerless. The same thing happened in Germany. It is becoming clearer every week that there was a definite underground movement against the Nazis. And it has been clear for some time—since 1933 in fact, when 54 per cent of the German electorate voted against the Naxis, till the latter days of the war, when 5,000 rebelling Berliners were herded into a square and machine-gunned — that many, quite likely a majority, of the Germans opposed the Nazi system. But what could they do? There were two alternatives, the concentration camp or execution. The same two alternatives face every Russian today. It seems incredible how many of our writers and commentators still do not realize the unlimited national power of a modern totalitarian government.

Applied science has, by such inventions as the radio and the newspaper, the machine-gun and the bombing-plane, rendered almost invincible the assault on truth. Education has been turned into a tool for indoctrinating the principles of nationalism and materialism. And under a totalitarian system the effects of education are worse than illiteracy.

Contrary to Mr. Moore's assertion, the small, amateur contributions to better international understanding mean nothing whatsoever so long as the Russian Government maintains its present hostile and iron censorship. No matter how much the Russian people may want to understand us, or do understand us, it will be the few men at the top who will decide the country's policy. And the people will abide by this policy because they can actively do nothing else.

New York, N.Y. H. C. FRANCIS

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Baha'is

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

WE WISH to thank you for publishing the article on the Baha'i Faith, by Eric Adams (S.N., Oct. 25). We found it well-written, accurate and interesting. So often articles do not have these qualities, but we have found that SATURDAY NIGHT employs writers who are accurate, interesting, and free of bias.

Toronto, Ont. LAURA R. DAVIS,
Secretary, Toronto Assembly of the Baha'is.

Free as the Breeze?

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

"IF WE did away with the U.S. tariff (S.N., Nov. 8) what would happen to Winnipeg? . . . the tariff (has been) an instrument of national policy; the Dominion will cease to exist . . . if we hand that instrument over . . . let us not pretend that we are going to keep our independence"

First, have we our own "independence"? Sometimes, according to SATURDAY NIGHT, we are as free as the breeze—at other times, when it suits the season, we are dressed *à l'anglaise*, wrapped up in the Union Jack and warmed by our close association in the Commonwealth. If we must always be under some dominion, why not Washington instead of London? Washington is much closer to us it speaks our "language," understands us better; during the war the Canadian army was often mentioned as a separate the distinct unit in official U.S. despatches, while Winston Churchill could find no place for us in his secret speech to the British Parliament, as published in *Life* in 1946. Public relations Army officials have told us that it was a fight to get the Canadians mentioned at all in British des-

In a closer union with Washington, we might find that if we wise up and modernize our sales and advertising methods, the U.S. market would be a nice one to be allowed to play in. Under Reciprocity (remember that word?) U.S. tariffs would come down from what you state to be a 70 or 80 per cent level. An automobile would be from 40 to 60 per cent easier to buy. Henry Ford once said that tariffs just made people lazy. Do we want to encourage laziness in this country?

Winnipeg has long since ended its dominion over the west; today it is Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary and Edmonton who do the warehousing and distributing. It is most probable that the west of today would vote for reciprocity, just as it did in 1911. With traffic going on a north and south basis, Winnipeg might become again the bright and enterprising city it was in the 1910's. If the C.N.R. and our other transportation systems must be maintained by artificial means and for other reasons than sound economic ones, let us urge them to consolidate and be cut down to size: we have better use for our money than pouring it out to maintain a fictitious economy.

Dear Imperialist Toronto, you have not scared us anywhere as much as you had hoped—sorry.

Montreal, Que. VICTOR C. SOUCISSE

Disillusioned

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

HAROLD WINCH, the leader of the C.C.F. in British Columbia, recently made a speech at Nakusp, a small place near here on the Upper Arrow Lake. His speech was reported in part in the Nelson *News* (Oct. 23). As far as I know the Canadian Press has made no report of this speech notwithstanding the rather remarkable reference to the uselessness of parliament, reported in the *News* as follows:

"Mr. Winch recalled how, when he first entered the legislature 14 years ago, he looked upon parliament as an ideal means of working for the people, and how since that time he has been disappointed over and over again to find that the present Government was a means of exploiting the people's money and labor for the benefit of capitalistic monopolies. It was the greatest disillusionment of his life, he said, when he saw how parliament operated."

One may wonder what Mr. Winch proposes to substitute in place of parliament.

Trail, B.C. A. L. JOHANNSON

Miracles

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

CONTROVERSY has been stirred once more in the Christian fellowship by the statement of the Bishop of Manchester, Dr. Barnes (S.N., Oct. 25). This has been countered by the Archbishop of Canterbury, that if he himself held such views, he could not remain a Bishop of the Church of England. So there is a division again over the claims of Christ.

The vital section of the Church will feel a deep sympathy for the Archbishop and stand with him. All those who have known the double nativity, first by nature into life, the second, through the Spirit from above, that brought them into the Kingdom of Christ, have little or no difficulty with the New Testament miracles. They are too deeply conscious of the miracle that has taken place within them, and the intimate daily fellowship of the living Christ, to call into question what the Gospels attribute Him to have done in the days of His earthly life. They are aware, that He is still at work in them, as in others, through His Spirit. A faith stirs in them, which rests not upon the wisdom of men (whether modern and scientific or of other days) but upon the power and wisdom of God. They know the inwardness and the reality of it. It is a present fact of a present experience.

The honest scientific mind has done a good service to the Church in, that it has sifted out the chaff of much puerile credulity and gross superstition. But why the scientific mind baulks at miracles such as are found in the New Testament seems a marvel. They harness the thunder bolt, and make the rivers do their work; they search out the secrets of the material universe, and split the atom. But when the Creator and Redeemer of the race, in His kindly philanthropy towards man, is declared to be free to heal the sick, give sight to the blind, hearing to the deaf, make the lame walk, or raise the dead, they cry out, "Impossible, we will not believe it; it is unscientific and alien to our modern knowledge." A bigoted persecuter and pharisee like Saul of Tarsus becomes the sainted Paul, and writes the 13th chapter 1 Corinthians. Why, there is a miracle enough for any mind. Miracles? They are all about us!

Toronto, Ont. J. F. L. MACDONALD

Passing Show

DEFEAT of some six hundred Laborites in the British municipal elections seems to suggest that the British want their Laborites to go back to doing some labor.

•

With all this progress towards the abolition of billboard advertising on the highways there soon won't be much to annoy the aesthetic motorist except the airplane smoke-signs in the sky.

•

The Chicago Daughters of the Southern Confederacy are holding their meetings in the Abraham Lincoln Tearoom, but it may be many generations before the Chicago Republicans eat at a place called after Franklin D. Roosevelt.

•

Hitch-Striker

Vancouverites have been discussing the question of what is the correct thing to do when you find that the gentleman to whom you have given a ride in your car is a street railway striker. Very simple; take him to the end of the longest carline and tell him to wait for a street car.

•

There is one consolation. If Russia were to leave the United Nations Ireland could get in.

•

Use of atomic bombs is expected to result in the birth of an increased number of morons, which in turn will lead to an increased use of atomic bombs, which in turn . . .

•

Mr. King is said to be thinking of announcing his retirement. Somebody should think up another record that needs to be beaten.

•

Deposits of pollen in glacial lake bottoms show that the world is about to enter a period of increasing cold, says an American scientist. This is a pollen news.

•

Mr. Molotov says that the Russians have got the secret of the atomic bomb and it isn't a secret anyway.

•

A woman, arrested for wearing no clothes on a down-town Toronto street, told the court she had taken too much wine as a remedy for a cold. We hope she threw the cold off too.

•

Man Bites Dog

Our newspaper headlines the fact that a man has been convicted for stealing money out of the same till in the same restaurant he robbed a year ago. The restaurant we go to for lunch robs us in the same way every day and nobody thinks anything about it.

•

A London policewoman, acting as a decoy in a lonely spot where several women had been attacked, was herself attacked and injured before rescue arrived. A policewoman's lot is not happy either.

•

One of the chief American activities is attending the meetings of un-American Activities Committees.

•

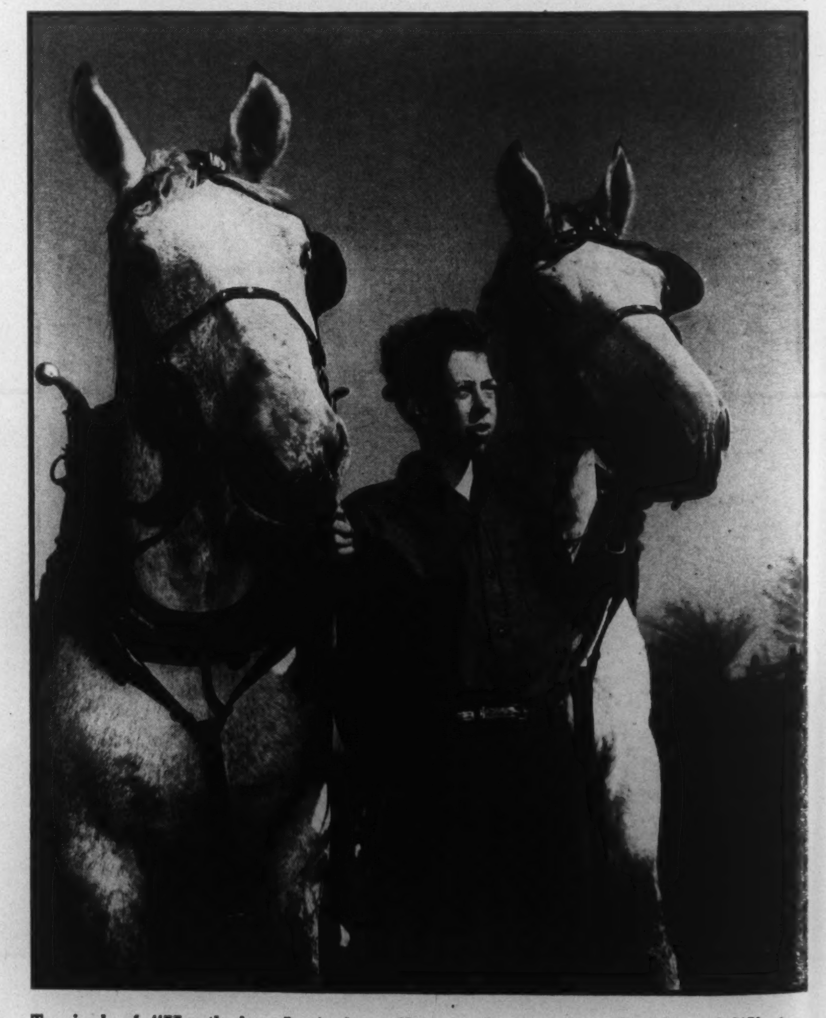
Mr. Howe says he has discovered "the hard core of Canada's housing problem", but he hasn't. The whole problem arises from the fact that "there ain't going to be no core".

•

Criticized for the many escapes from Burwash Reformatory, an Ontario cabinet minister says, "We have nothing to hide." Everything is wide open.

•

Lucy says that since Molotov's speech she has perfect confidence that Russia will defend the interests of peace "until the end," even if she has to fight the whole world to do it.



Typical of "Youth in Agriculture" to be featured at the Royal Winter Fair (November 18-26) 13-year-old Keith McKnight of Rockton, Ontario, is shown taking part in the recent Wentworth County Ploughing Match. There are junior classes in every contest at the Fair and 50 guineas from the King's Guineas, a fund created by Edward VII when Prince of Wales for the development of agriculture in Ontario, will be awarded to the member of the Boys' and Girls' Calf Clubs of Ontario exhibiting the champion baby beef steer or grade heifer. For one day, Thursday, November 20, four members from these clubs acting as President, Vice-President, Secretary and Managing Director will run the Fair.

The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

of the Canadian Pacific Railway which brought the West into Confederation. Montreal has always been a city of wide horizons, stretching across thousands of miles of sea to the east and land to the west.

Toronto grew and thrived on manufacture rather than commerce. The luncheon club gives the business man, occupied with his production problems, a glimpse of the outside world and a chance to interchange ideas with his fellow-members. It is the product of a steady, settled community where good fellowship goes with equality of opportunity, freedom from cliques and classes, and well distributed wealth.

Immigration Problem

DURING the second half of 1947 people are coming to us across the Atlantic at a rate of about 3,500 a month. This breaks down as follows:

From British Isles	
Premier Drew's scheme ...	700
Other	700
From the Continent	
Displaced Persons	2,000
Other	100
Total	3,500

If enough shipping is available the rate may go up a great deal next year. People in Ottawa are talking of 10,000 a month or 120,000 for the whole year. This is a high level. It was only exceeded in six years before World War 1, and in four years after.

But if all these people do come, where are they going to live?

"Curious Anomaly"

THE Toronto *Telegram* says: "It is a curious anomaly that now, when the government is paying back the enforced savings, the money will buy less for its owner than when the government collected it in 1942." The next day the *Globe and Mail* published a cartoon picturing the fall in our dollar's purchasing power and entitled "The Argument Against Saving."

The recent rise in prices, and fall in purchasing power, are partly due to forces far beyond Canadian control but partly to the removal of price ceilings in this country. During the time when price ceilings were in effect the *Telegram* was constantly sniping at them and the *Globe and Mail* did its best to hasten their final departure.

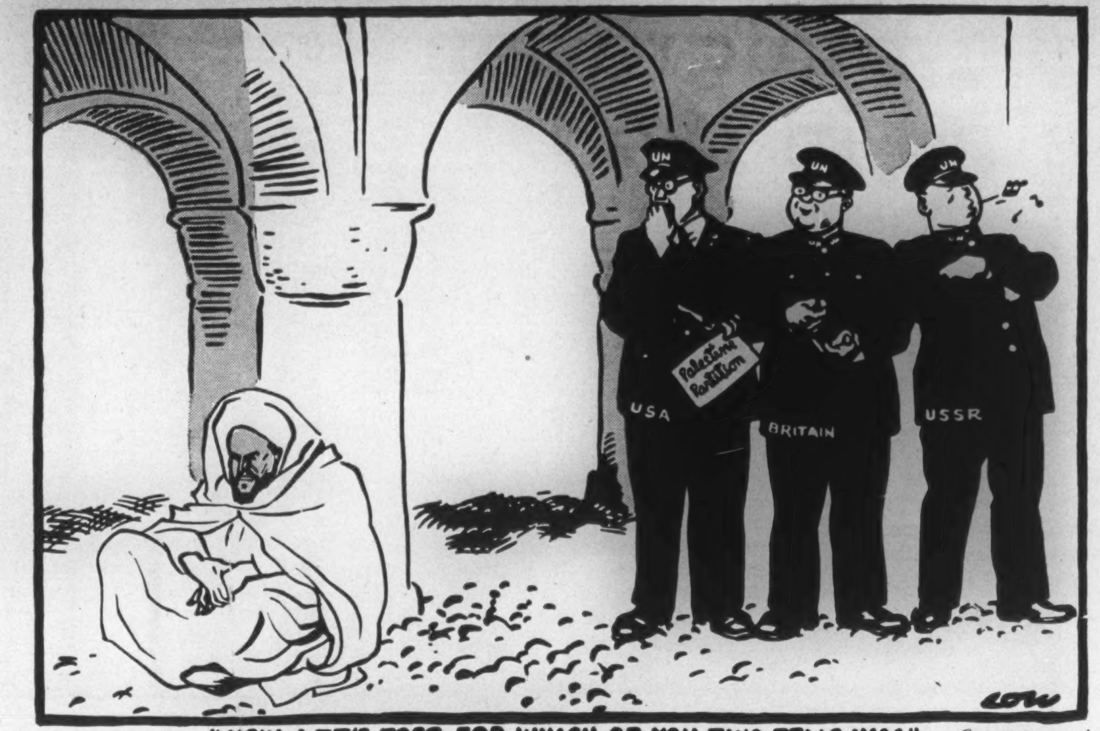
The only anomaly in the present situation is that these two papers, which urged decontrol, should take no pride in what has happened as a result of it.

Crime and Punishment

SEX crimes have been front page news recently in Vancouver, Owen Sound, Winnipeg and other places, and they surely reached their lowest depth last week in Toronto when the body of little Arlene Anderson, a thirteen-year-old child suffering from cerebral palsy, was found "strangled and violated in a vacant lot nine blocks from her home."

These crimes have led to an outcry in the press all across the country and—this is the one happy feature in the whole sorry and sordid business—at last there is some hope that something will be done. In the past year and a half there has been a complete, and much needed, overhauling of the Penitentiaries Commission in Ottawa.

At present the most important leadership is coming from private groups, although we are glad to learn that the Penitentiaries Commission is working with them. A special study, to be finished in two or three months, has been planned by the Canadian Penal Association and, with generosity and public spirit for which the rest of us should be very grateful, the Kiwanis Club of Toronto is putting up the money. Other bodies are collaborating: the School of Social Work of the University of Toronto, the Canadian Bar Association, and the Canadian Welfare Council.



"NOW LET'S TOSS FOR WHICH OF YOU TWO TELLS HIM" Copyright in All Countries

It is shocking that this study should, at this late date, still be needed. The fact is, however, that very little is known in Canada about the cause or the cure (if any) of sex perversion. The study will include a survey, now being made by Dr. J. D. M. Griffin, medical director of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, of the experience gained from many years of clinical research in American cities.

On one point all authorities seem to be agreed: sex perversion must be treated as a disease to be isolated, studied, and if possible cured, not simply as a crime to be punished. Our present laws, and the penalties they provide, are all based on the crime-and-punishment theory. As a result, when perverts are committed to our penitentiaries they mingle with and infect the minds and habits of other inmates, some of them quite young; when they are released, so far from being cured, they are likely to be just as bad as before if not worse.

We know, and probably we shall always know, a great deal more about the inner workings of the human body than about the inner workings of the human mind. Nevertheless, with commonsense and due restraint, we should make the best use we can of what science has to tell us about the mind.

Last week the papers told of a Canadian girl who had developed leprosy and who was going to a special hospital in New Brunswick where, if modern medicine could not cure her, she might have to stay for the rest of her life. We are so used to relying on medical science that this event seemed, while sad, quite natural and proper. We must try to treat mental sickness in the same way.

The Winter Fair

LAST year our pet poodle won a first in the "Rockcliffe Village Dog and Flower Show." The tuft at the end of his tail looked like a chrysanthemum which probably gave him an unfair advantage over the other competitor in his class, who was all dog and no flower. Nevertheless we know the thrill of success and can well understand the fact that the Royal Winter Fair is embarrassed by the number of entries. There is only room for a thousand cattle and the same number of sheep and almost half as many again have applied.

To most people in and around Toronto, who have a chance of visiting the Coliseum, the great attractions have always been the Flower Show and the Horse Show; incidentally a Canadian jumping team *is* going to compete this year. Other general attractions will include a fashion show displaying the stuff that goes "from the sheep's back into the New Look."

But the Fair is much more than a group of shows for the general public. It has been particularly important in stimulating better breeding of livestock and it has provided a focus for interchange of ideas on all sorts of agricultural matters. The support which it gets, not only from the Dominion but from seven provinces, is well deserved.

Who's Being Fooled?

CABINET ministers and their advisers are the only people who, for the past few weeks, have *not* been talking freely and openly about the coming import restrictions. Who do they think they are fooling?

They certainly are not fooling our importers. Recent statistics simply confirm what everybody knows: anyone who wants to import anything from the United States is rushing to do so while he can. And so our reserves of U.S. dollars (about which we are not allowed to know anything reasonably up to date) must be rushing downhill at a staggering rate.

While the government might have acted more decisively a couple of months ago in starting to build the needed machinery, there is now no use in crying over spilt reserves. The important question is: Is the government making the best use of the time until it is quite ready to announce its plans and put them into effect?

It will not do so if people in Ottawa go on pretending that nobody except themselves knows what is going on and that therefore nobody except themselves can be trusted to talk about it. The plans that are being made are going to hit, and to hurt, all sorts of groups in Canada, particularly importers. Even at the risk that somebody might get some detailed information a week or two in advance of his competitors, the government should be getting the best and most experienced advice at this final stage of their preparations.

All this pretense that nothing is happening is making the government look silly and, far more serious, is going to result in a lot of unnecessary fuss and friction when controls are actually announced.

"Praise, My Soul . . ."

ON NOVEMBER 20, 1947, we can picture Westminster Abbey as the Royal Wedding is just starting. There is a moment's hush, and then the organ leads the choir and the great congregation into the opening hymn, chosen by the Princess just as it was by her father and mother for their wedding:

"Praise, my soul, the King of heaven;
  To His feet thy tribute bring;
Ransomed, healed, restored, forgiven,
  Evermore His praises sing;
    Alleluia, Alleluia,
Praise the everlasting King.

"Praise Him for His grace and favor
  To our fathers in distress;
Praise Him, still the same for ever,
  Slow to chide and swift to bless;
    Alleluia, Alleluia,
Glorious in His faithfulness. . ."

On November 20, 1847, exactly one hundred years before, the man who wrote that hymn died. His name was Henry Francis Lyte. He took holy orders in the Church of Ireland, but later changed to the Methodist Church, and spent his life in the ministry, little known and caring for small flocks. He wrote a number of hymns that have become famous, including: "Pleasant are Thy courts above . . ." But by far the greatest is:

"Abide with me, fast falls the eventide
The darkness deepens; Lord, with me abide;

I fear no foe with Thee at hand to bless;
Ills have no weight and tears no bitterness;

Heaven's morning breaks, and earth's vain shadows flee;
In life, in death, O Lord, abide with me."

Get Rich Quick

WE always read with joy reports that Mr. Joe Doaks, who previously did nothing more notable than produce ten children, has won ten thousand dollars on the Irish Sweepstakes or the Grand National; the news sends us into a happy dreamland and, like Mr. Doaks although with less cause, we wonder what to do with ten grand.

So we were sad to see that the Postmaster General was going to put a stop to it all, using the sweeping powers that the Post Office Act gives him to search and censor the mails. People who persist in using his services for a second time in the sweepstake business will be cut off from all use of the mails. The Postmaster General never rings twice.

Selling lottery and sweepstake tickets is, we learn from the "Canada Official Postal Guide," by no means the only business for which you may not use the mails. The same restrictions apply if you are trying to sell or promote anything that the Postmaster General considers obscene or immoral, or intended to deceive or defraud the public, or designed to prevent conception or procure abortion. His opinion on these points is final.

Other things are prohibited outright, whether you are in the business or just nobody in particular: explosives, intoxicating liquor, "all articles having an offensive or noxious odor," dead bodies, and living animals (except bees). Section 200 of the Regulations reads as follows: "A glass bottle, or glass in any form liable to break, leeches and also fish or fruit, are prohibited unless put up in the manner prescribed under parcel post, section 138."

Surely the Postmaster can find enough to do without turning his hordes loose on sweepstakes. What with prices going up and everyone gradually getting poor it is comforting to think that a few people can get rich quick.

On the Coming Marriage of Her Royal Highness, Princess Elizabeth

AN EPITHALAMIUM BY ARTHUR S. BOURINOT

ONCE more within those little bulwarked isles,
  A Royal Princess drives to be a bride,
The world looks on contentedly and smiles,
  The Commonwealth applauds with joy and pride.

Elizabeth, a name on history's page,
  Renowned in song and story and loved well,
Perhaps a new Elizabethan age
  Will dawn with ringing of your wedding bell.

And Canada sends greeting on this day,
  This day of days for you and him you love;
Her wish, that God may guard you both alway
  And let His light shine on you from above.

We pray your feet be led in pleasant places,
  May happiness in love and life be thine,
God grant your British Isle that nobly faces
  The rigour and the hardship of this time,

Enkindled by the magic of your name,
  Will hold the whirlwind battling at her shore,
Beat back the dark armada whence it came,
  As England did in those dread days of yore.

From Canada's blue shadowed snows, blue skies,
  The lovely land that stretches sea to sea,
Her sons and daughters join the heralds' cries,
  "Long live the Princess, long and happily."

Once more within those little bulwarked isles,
  A Royal Princess rides to be a bride,
The world looks on contentedly and smiles,
  And Canada applauds with joy and pride.

Flood of British Emigration Will Keep Rising in 1948

By HARWOOD STEELE

Great interest has been roused throughout the world by a revival of emigration from Great Britain, at a time when the country is short 100,000 workers. This interest is deepened by the fact that several British Dominions have recently launched schemes to assist Britons to emigrate, and by the fact that opinion as to the wisdom or otherwise of encouraging such emigration is by no means unanimous, either in Canada or Britain.

Harwood Steele, noted Canadian author and writer on Empire affairs, who is now in Britain, is writing a series of articles on this vital subject, discussing the probable effects of this revival on Britain, Canada and the world at large. The first of these articles appears below. In the next the author will report interviews he has had with intending emigrants and analyze their case-histories and the reasons why they chose their respective destinations.

Dunchurch, Eng.

TODAY, in that rarest of Britannic seasons, a perfect Indian summer, the United Kingdom is looking "simply smashing." Bright sunshine re-paves London with its legendary gold, turns Edinburgh's iron crown—her grim old castle—into one of glory, sparkles on Belfast Lough, softens Mount Snowdon. Here in leafy Warwickshire, heart of it all, crowds using up the last of the basic petrol ration in a final fling pack Shakespeare's Birthplace, and the wide-lawned, ancient garden where I sit is bright with roses, walled by red apples.

Never, in spite of bureaucratic houndings and pin-prickings, of shortages in every mortal thing but pluck and skill, of fanfares from the Trump of Doom, has Britain seemed more worth loving and less worth leaving. Yet the British and Canadian newspapers strewn like the autumn leaves around me suggest a great and growing desire to leave while the leaving's good.

Empire emigration schemes—clamorings for admission at the gates of the U.S.A. and South America—hundreds of thousands applying to get away—thousands actually getting, in crowded ships and airliners booked for months ahead and even in private aircraft, yachts and cars, some of which sink in the sea or the Sahara—

The Trail of Forty-Seven, far bigger and far madder, even, than the Trail of Ninety-Eight!

Mass Emigration! Young Britain on the March!

All this accompanied by paeans of praise or blame. Emigration bleeds an apoplectic Britain to new life—or death; scatters her blood over the whole world—or keeps it in the British Commonwealth and Empire; redistributes her people to best advantage—or to her ruin and Dominion overcrowding. Canada's taking too many—or too few. Every one's going—or no one. The best are going—or the worst. Emigrants are Heroes! Emigrants are Rats!

The Truth of It

What is the truth?—a question so vital to Canadians as to others. In Government and transportation offices, in reference books and reports, in clubs and pubs, in town and country, I've sought it. Now I pass on to you what I believe to be the truth.

It starts with the answer to another question: Do Britons want to emigrate? Dunchurch, my British base, can take on that one. For Dunchurch stands near England's very centre, has one hand in mighty London to the south, the other in the country's leading industrial cities to the north, her feet in the super-agricultural shires. And she's British all through, the Village of the English Christmas Card. "Tom Brown's School Days," set in nearby Rugby, mentions her, and so does "Pickwick Papers". The Gunpowder Plotters met here. She has a Middle English church, a Modern English Vicar, a coaching inn, an Old Forge, a market-cross, almshouses, stocks, and thatched cottages housing a whole pack of Happy Families—Mr. Nutt the Grocer, Mr. Cash the Builder (those really are the names).

Well, when I drop into the Dun Cow (not infrequently) for a pint of the sort of milk Dun Cows produce, the talk always swings over to a wish to "go abroad—out of it all." Talk, yes—but action too. I found that action in the emigration and transportation offices in London (as I might also find it in Glasgow, Belfast, Birmingham and other places), still handling queues that really mean to go.

To What Extent?

Bang on! So Britons want to emigrate. But to what extent? This may be partly judged by the recent past. Not 1945 or 1946, for those, though impressive years, carrying 70,000 Britons to Canada alone, were years of abnormal movement, not to be repeated—let's hope—in our time. They were the years of Brideships and of Baby-ships, of Gush and Goo, since among those immigrants were 50,000 service dependents, nearly all married or begotten by Canadian warriors in Britain. But the first six months of 1947 show roughly 25,000 Britons migrating to new lands of promise and (again let's hope) performance; and its last six months should double that number, making a total of 50,000 anyhow.

Bounding gracefully back to Dunchurch, here's how this year is affecting just one household. The son and heir schemes to spy out new worlds, with a view to possible emigration in due course. An elderly cousin and her daughter follow another daughter overseas next week. A second cousin works for a Dominion corporation which has promised to send her permanently abroad "quite soon". The son of the gardener's friend has gone already. All that sounds like "What was the name of the engineer?" Actually, the inference is that, with two members or intimates of just one household actually in the water, two poised to take the plunge, one waiting near the springboard and one about to stick a toe in to see if it's too cold, Britain's Emigration Swimming-Pool, this year, is popular. Multiply these six by the number of households in the whole village—some 500—and we get 3,000, or twice as many people as Dunchurch holds, though all the six are not local and many other folk also would include them in their list of emigrating intimates. As one household doesn't make an exodus, I should add that I estimate, on copious official data, that not less than 250,000 applications to emigrate, many covering whole families, are in the appropriate offices in this Kingdom now and by actual visits I have learnt that though the London offices are not bursting at the seams as they were a while back, they are still very busy with accepted applicants who are as good as gone as well as with preliminary enquirers.

What of the Future?'

What of the future—as far as unjaundiced human eye can see? About 150,000 souls will depart in 1948, if every ship and aircraft at all likely to be available can be used. If only certainties come through, the number shrinks to roughly 90,000. Either figure would probably dispose of the 250,000 applications in hand to date, as many applications change their minds and some are rejected. If the Trump of Doom blows louder, as it almost surely will in the next few months, then the waiting list will pile up again. But that is speculation carried to extremes.

That maximum and minimum involve big numbers at first glance? How big are they in fact? Britain has a population of 45,000,000. Therefore, my scintillating statistical mathematicians, emigration for 1947 will dispose of .1 per cent and 1948 of a maximum of .3 per cent or a minimum of .2 per cent. The biggest British emigration years on record (1851 and 1852) together despatched 704,730 or 2.6 per cent of the population, then 27,500,000. Hence, big though the modern figures are, they are nowhere near a real mass movement and nowhere near the record.

Last of these vital opening questions: Where have the moderns gone and where are they going? Also, how are they really getting there? Nearly all have gone or are going to the Dominions (except bedevilled India and Pakistan) or to the Colonies. The days of easy entry to the U.S. are over and both Europe and South America have trip-wires all around the gates. About half the 1947 crop is, or will be, Canada's. Seeding for 1948 prognosticates that the maximum global harvest of 150,000 British souls will yield Canada 40 per cent of its total, while if the world gathers in only 90,000, 50 per cent will come again to us.

Here again I quote Dunchurch, as the straw which shows the way the wheat blows: Of the six intimates concerned with my specimen household, two are embryo Canadians. This is not far off the proportions existing in the country-wide figures.

The Difference

The difference between Canada's estimated share of the global maximum and of the global minimum for next year is due to the maximum being conditional on a large increase in British immigration which will be sought, through special schemes, by Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. These schemes, together with Canada's methods and the methods of her provinces, will be examined in their proper place.

Meanwhile, here's a moral: Though Canada has reaped the biggest share so far, that share will shrink if her

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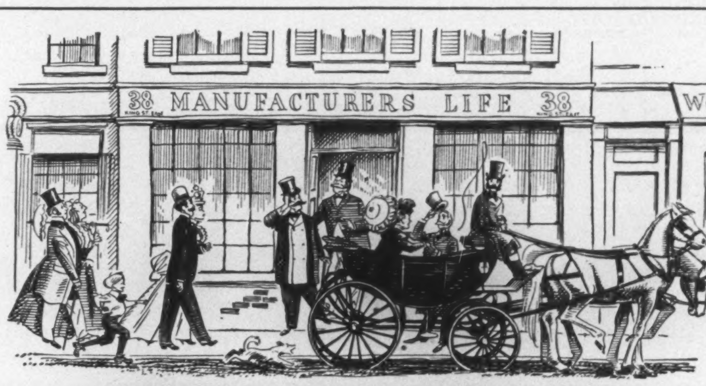

What's in a Name?

HOW did the Manufacturers Life get its name? When the company was formed in 1887, most Canadians were dependent on agriculture for their livelihood. Sir John A. Macdonald was Prime Minister. His famous "National Policy" was being debated in every town and hamlet.

Sir John claimed that no country could be great with only one industry. Manufacturing activities were needed to balance the economy—broaden the market—utilize the bent of thousands towards manufacturing pursuits. Full national development called for "manufacturers". The choice of that name for the Company was in tune with the spirit of the times and was a tribute to Sir John who was the Company's first president.

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sister-nations of the Commonwealth hit their target. Which ought to cause you furiously—or joyously—to think, whether furiously or joyously depending on your attitude towards Britons.

How are the emigrants getting there? Canada and South Africa lean strongly on both sea and air, as geography enables them to do. Elsewhere, vast distances and other factors make all but sea movement too difficult and costly for emigration purposes. The fantastic private expeditions by air or yacht or car reach the headlines only when they fail to reach their destinations; and they are few in number. Among the Atlases carrying the Old World to the New are the Canadian Pacific Railway and Trans-Canada Air Lines, with Trans-Ocean Air Lines, their sub-contractors. The Canadian Pacific expects to bring 37,000 people to Canada next year (13,500 British immigrants, 13,500 returning Canadian visitors, the rest Displaced Persons). Trans-Canada and Trans-Ocean may manage about 24,000 for the Ontario Air Immigration Plan, with several thousand independent immigrants.

• •

Escapist-Emigrants Can't Take It

By ALAN HARDCASTLE

New Zealand has no place for escapists who leave their own country expecting life to be made easy for them. This New Zealand correspondent for a London newspaper reports bluntly on the bad impressions made by some of them and gives the other side of the story that the two hundred who have returned are now probably recounting. They have themselves to blame.

Auckland, N.Z.

TWO hundred disappointed postwar British settlers are on their way home from New Zealand—as great a disappointment to New Zealanders as New Zealand has been to them.

Frankly, we think they have let Britain down. They did not fit, or try to fit in with Dominion ways. Candidly, they could not take it. They gave up after the briefest experience of a new country, and blamed everyone and everything but themselves. These people have, through the correspondence columns of the N.Z. press, and by judgments on the eve of sailing, expressed their all-round dissatisfaction and (graver social error) their sense of superiority over "mere colonials".

They have done a lot of harm to the New Zealander's admiration and appreciation of Britain's ideals and work since 1939. That unpleasant word "Pommie" was dropped from this country's vocabulary after the Battle of Britain. It is heard often now. These unbalanced critics are responsible for that. It will not be pleasant for the future 10,000 young men and women, who are to come to New Zealand under the assisted immigration plan arranged between the British and New Zealand Governments, to hear that word from the New Zealanders they will work with.

Were Warned

All the returning emigrants have complained of the difficulty of finding accommodation. They had themselves to blame. I have re-read the series of booklets issued by the New Zealand High Commissioner's Office in London, to anyone who asks for information upon this Dominion. Some deal with particular aspects, but "New Zealand—Prospects of Settlement" is a comprehensive survey.

It contains 12 clearly stated warnings that housing is very difficult, that those who wish to make their own way will be welcome, but that, for the time being, because of the housing shortage, assisted immigration must be restricted to single men and women who will not require homes at once. Men with families are ill advised to set out on a world adventure—and making a new home in a new country is an adventure—without making serious inquiry. But some immigrants chose to ignore warnings and advice, and, naturally, they have not received a very great deal of sympathy on that score.

Complaints of the outrageously high cost and even scarcity of food are so much nonsense. If food was scarce, New Zealand would not be sending 2,000,000 food parcels to Britain voluntarily this year. Of course, food costs more to-day for there has been a war, but New Zealand still dines handsomely.

I think "New Zealand—Prospects of Settlement" put the situation well in this paragraph:

"New Zealanders think their country is a fine place to live in. The standard of living is higher than in most countries. Food is plentiful and cheap, wages are high, working conditions are good. People live longer in New Zealand than in any other country. They are a healthy nation."

Admittedly we are weak on entertainments—few theatrical shows, no vaudeville; the hotels close at six; there are no dogs (but many horses); Sundays can be dull. But New Zealand plays more out-of-door games, has more motor cars (except the U.S.), more trampers and climbers, more anglers than any other community of a million and three quarters of people in the world. And, we believe, fewer "spivs."

For every one of the first 10,000 young men and women whom the Government have asked to come, there will be assured employment and accommodation, but there will not be separate homes for a year or two, possibly five years. It is to be hoped that the unpleasant taste left by the unbalanced complaining of a few who did not try to make a go of it will pass off quickly.

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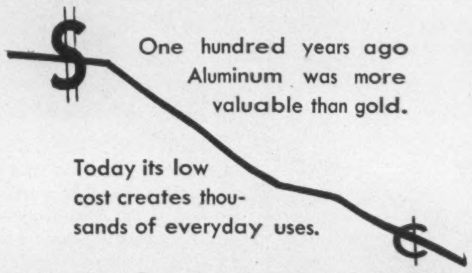
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OTTAWA LETTER

Enlarge Canadian Sales to U.S.; Long-Term Multilateral Policy

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

Ottawa.

THE two economic problems with which the Federal Government is preoccupied these days are, of course, the rising trend of prices and the U.S. dollar problem. If it could shut its eyes to the probable consequences of these two trends, the Government could preen itself complacently in the knowledge that the Canadian economy was operating at the highest peace-time level in history, that the National Income—allowing for increased prices—was at a new peak, and that the number of Canadians gainfully employed was within a few thousands of the wartime record and probably 1¼ million above the 1939 total.

This sort of stuff makes pleasant reading, but members of the Government are presumably fully aware that such levels are endangered by a growing disequilibrium in prices and the threat of an early exhaustion of our supplies of U.S. exchange, which in turn would rapidly embarrass our trading position and menace our employment and production levels.

Of the two problems, the more acute is, of course, the rapidly shrinking supply of American dollars. That a policy of halting the drain—or of developing new sources of supply—has been in the process of maturing during the past few weeks is well known. Exactly what is proposed is very properly being kept highly secret—as carefully protected, indeed, as the details of the annual budget. This is as it should be, since fortunes could be made by unscrupulous persons getting to know in advance what was in the government's mind. It is a nice point how far a responsible reporter has a right to go in disclosing what he might stumble into, in such a situation.

The Minister of Finance has, however, thrown some rather oblique light on proposed policy in his recent address to the Canadian Exporters' Association at Montreal. Reading between the lines of that address, one can make a legitimate guess about certain lines of attack which the Government will *not* pursue, which in turn narrows down the alternatives to two or three at most.

Moot Point

To protect the shrinking stock of U.S. exchange, the Canadian Government might conceivably adopt the measures employed during the war when much the same problem arose. Then our supply of U.S. dollars was conserved, in Mr. Abbott's words, by "curtailing the imports of non-essential goods, cutting down on tourist expenditures, and the imposition of strict control on capital transfers." There has been a good deal of speculation in the press in recent weeks about the impending re-imposition of import restrictions and the revival of stiff restrictions on tourist expenditures. But on the one hand it is a moot point whether such restrictions would have the desired effect, over the long run. (The Bennett "Canada First" policy of 1930 certainly cut down imports, but exports fell almost as fast and as far, so that the remedy appeared to be worse than the disease).

On the other hand it is impossible to reconcile such measures with the vital importance for Canada of restoring and maintaining the greatest freedom from trade restrictions and the encouragement of active multilateral trade. In short, such measures would fly directly in the face of the Geneva conferences, and the principles of the nascent I.T.O.

Mr. Abbott tossed in a broad hint to this effect at Montreal. "It must be recognized," he said, "that the wartime measures employed techniques which are directly opposed to standard practices of multilateral trade." Nothing we may now do to overcome our present temporary difficulties must be permitted to place serious obstacles in the way of progress toward a multilateral trading world, he added.

Depreciation of Dollar?

Much the same line of reasoning can be applied to the suggestion that Canada's dollar should either be allowed to depreciate or should be deliberately depreciated, in order to discourage the demand for American dollars and improve the demand for Canadian dollars. This was a favorite device in the unilateral trade anarchy of the 1930's. It works for a time, perhaps, but it invites other countries to use similar protectionist and restrictionist measures and leads to an early state of chaos, when what is needed is stability and confidence. The logic of the situation would appear to rule out depreciation of the Canadian dollar.

There are two other possibilities. One, which may be announced before this article sees print, would be a stop-gap measure only, but might serve to tide us over to the point where the traditional triangular pattern of trade was re-established, and we could once more depend on our surpluses earned in the United Kingdom and Europe to pay for our deficits in the U.S. That of course would be a loan in the U.S. The other would be an arrangement with the U.S. under which the purchases by that country in Canada would be stepped up to the point where there was a much closer balance between Canada's purchases and Canada's sales.

That this is looked upon as a practical proposition may be inferred from Mr. Abbott's address at Montreal. He contented himself with an invitation to the Exporters' Association—and broadly to the business community of Canada—to see how far we could go in selling more goods, including processed and manufactured goods, in the U.S.A.

Procure Supplies Here

If left to itself, the world of private enterprise on both sides of the border might not significantly rectify the present unbalance of trade. But as part of its "Marshall Plan", the United States Government will have to procure and send to Europe several billions of dollars in goods every year for several years, and thus would have it within its power to improve the trade balance with Canada by procuring substantial quantities of its supplies from this country.

That the United States will, in any event, have to adopt policies so as to buy more from Canada, if it is to continue to sell here in such prodigious measure, is the firm belief of some of the leading trade experts here. For many years before the war, Canada earned sufficient sterling and other currency surpluses in the rest of the world to meet her U.S. dollar deficits. But looking realistically at the Canadian market in Britain and Europe, as it is likely to be for the next decade or so, these authorities say flatly that it would be ludicrous to suppose that we can continue to earn surpluses in Britain, Europe and other markets adequate to finance our U.S. dollar deficits. And this would be true no matter how fully convertible the world currencies were.

The trade experts here would apparently agree, however, that the restoration of a free multilateral world trade will go a long way toward easing the chronic Canadian problem of scarcity of U.S. dollars, and so far as I can find out, the prevailing current belief here at Ottawa is that with some temporary relief—such as a U.S. accommodation to tide us over another year or so—Canada can pull through the trade and dollar crisis without serious damage. The long-term policy of Canada, as expressed last week by the Minister of Finance is, first, to help in the restoration of a multilateral trading world on a sound and lasting basis, and second, to make an effective contribution to recovery and rehabilitation of the United Kingdom and Europe, without which multilateral trade could not possibly be restored.

If these long-term objectives can be reached, the narrower U.S.-Canada dollar problem can surely be met by negotiation. The time is propitious for enlarging our sales to the U.S., since the demands of the Marshall Plan upon the available commodities within that country threaten to add still further to the very grave inflationary pressures there, and an outside source for part of their requirements would be generally acceptable.

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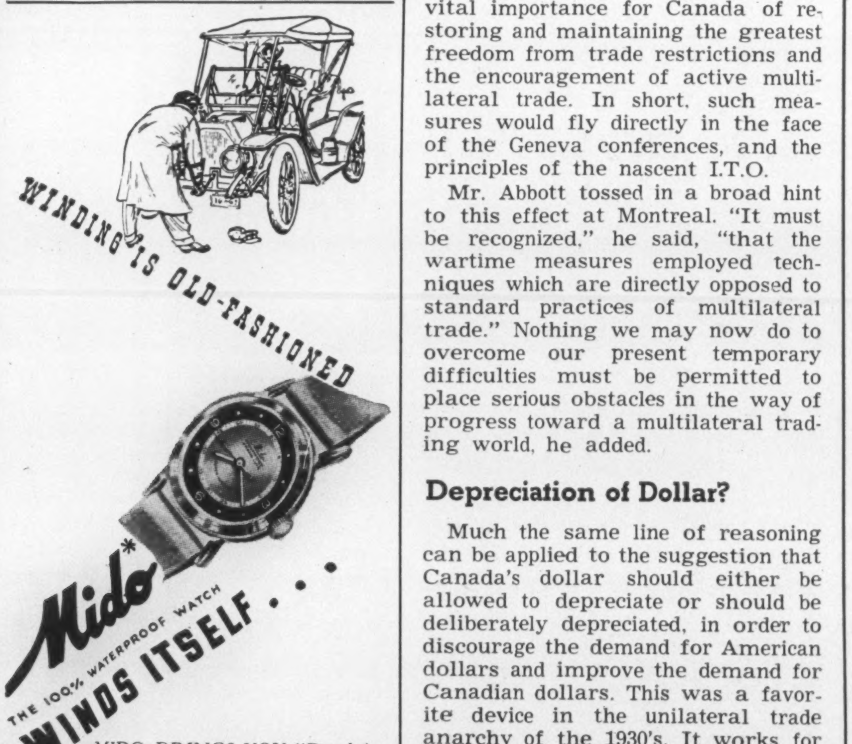

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WASHINGTON LETTER

G. O. P. Strategists Plan Platform of Home Economy, Foreign Aid

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

REPUBLICANS mean business about 1948. They're looking to their party's welfare as they prepare for the special session of Congress called by President Truman for Monday to consider aid to Europe and inflation at home. The Chief Executive had placed these items in the opposite order until the G.O.P. cried politics.

You'll see Republican leaders trying to emulate the sagacious example of House Majority Leader Joe Martin of Massachusetts in heading off a special session squabble over tax cuts. He persuaded Representative Knutson to withhold his Bill until January. That move spelled cooperation. Republicans figure they have a fighting chance to win next year's presidential elections. They are well armed—those investigating committees have not been touring Europe or bedevilling Hollywood pinkos and Howard Hughes for the fun of it. They are definitely going to fight to win.

Despite signs that labor may be less of an influence on votes next year, there is determined left-wing and labor opposition to the G. O. P. Only A.F.L.'s William Green has signed the Taft-Hartley bill anti-Red pledge. Indicative of this opposition was the minority report by Matthew Woll of the A.F.L. on the Knutson tax-cutting bill. He charged that it helps high income folks and business and does too little for people getting $3,000 or less per annum.

However, the G.O.P. is counting on the plain American citizen to come through with the votes. Party strategists reason that there are enough people who are tired of union domination and delays in production to vote in a change of government.

This is a revitalized, new Republican party. It's not the negative party of Roosevelt days. It's a party that the nation's two greatest war heroes, Generals Eisenhower and MacArthur, are said to aspire to represent. They intimate otherwise. It's a party that no longer rejects social legislation. Senate Steering Chief and Presidential Candidate Taft of Ohio has a whole batch of it, including a medical program, ready for the 1948 session. He probably is not too familiar with a last-ditch effort by the late Richard Bedford Bennett to swing a Canadian election with some unusually "progressive" legislation.

Nevertheless, this party of Lincoln is closer to American thinking than it has been in many a day. It is well worth exploring the views of a party stalwart. Senator Edward Martin of Pennsylvania might fit that designation. Back in 1932 he warned that the U.S. was living beyond its means, not only as to government, but as to individuals. He still believes this.

Wonderful and Sacred

He believes that the Republic is still "just as wonderful and sacred as it was 170 years ago. But"—there is a very definite "but" there—he contends that "the beauty of the cloth has been marred and its strength weakened by the grievances of minorities, centralization and complication of government, burdensome taxation, evasion of the law, action of subversive influences, desire for something for nothing and forgetting that we have obligations as well as rights."

He blames much of the present trouble in the U.S. on the heavy Federal spending of the last 17 years. He says billions of dollars are collected annually to support a host of Federal employees "who are strangling the liberties of the people by their dictatorial methods."

Federal spending is four times that of pre-war years, he says, and government is costing the nation $50 billion annually. He thinks we could get along nicely on about $30 billion worth of government. The two million Federal workers — most of them voters, excepting in the voteless District of Columbia—think otherwise. Senator Martin says the country is spending more for Government than for food, and he adds that it is folly to think that Americans can "always live in a fool's inflationary paradise."

The solon believes that the U.S. is the only bulwark in the world today against a world depression like that of the 1930's. Unlike Joe Stalin, who is said to anticipate somewhat eagerly another great U.S. slump, the Senator thinks the country can survive if it adopts some of the economies of the Republic party.

To demonstrate the country's plight, he cites a Democratic authority, the late O. Max Gardener, former Governor of North Carolina: "Three words — taxes, borrowing and spending — stand as silent monuments to mark the fall and decline of character, credit and governmental stability in every hamlet, city and state throughout this nation."

"Those," the Pennsylvanian cautions, "are the words of warning. They stand as sentinels on the ramparts of freedom. Let us heed them."

So far as foreign aid is concerned, Senator Martin is of that school of thought that any aid given to other countries should be earned. Ruling Congressional sentiment seems to favor prompt enactment of stopgap aid and prompt consideration of the Marshall Plan, or as it is now officially known, the European Recovery Program. We'll know better about that next month.

Hunger and Menace

He admits that the situation abroad is serious. He is aware that there is poverty, hunger and suffering. He acknowledges the menace if Russia absorbs the remaining free nations in Europe. Yet, he contends, these nations abroad could do much more to help themselves. England, he says, was for centuries a stronghold of stability and courage, but now is "floundering" and "doesn't want to work."

He accuses "once-great" France of having weakened herself through governmental activity in the Black Market in an effort "to find an easy way." Russia, he says, has brought its people to a starvation diet through its ambition to rule and enslave other people. In Germany, he says, the people seem to want to work but have not an opportunity. He concedes that this might be deserved punishment because they spread death and destruction on the notion that they were the master race.

He believes that smaller countries that are being "crushed by ruthless enemies" have the right to freedom and protection.

This Republican is positive that the Russian system of deciding where a man shall work is not getting production. He doubts if England's nationalization of great industries is doing any good. He says these experiments "lower living standards and then bring hunger and cold."

Back home, Senator Martin plumps for two strong political parties. He opposes special legislation to appease a minority. He could mean organized labor.

He is unalterably opposed to anything that will take away the freedom of the individual. In this connection, former Supreme Court Justice Owen J. Roberts, this week made a memorable observation for a group of Virginia students:"

"Reject the thought that the State is your boss. The state is not your boss. You are the state. Let's stop talking as if we lived in a police state. The state is your agent and you are its master. Never forget that. I would like to say to the world, 'We'll join any federation with any people who will agree with our concept of the fundamental rights of the individual and with our representative system of government'."

Freedom of the individual citizen is the first tenet of Senator Martin's seven-point program for the Republican party.

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INTERNATIONAL Trucks

Nothing to Celebrate in U.S.S.R.'s Laws

By WATSON KIRKCONNELL

In this second article on law in Russia (the first appeared in S.N., Oct. 18) Dr. Kirkconnell gives documentary evidence of extreme cruelty in the Soviet decrees until individual rights, as they are known in democratic countries, are almost non-existent. For instance, if the police system of the N.K.V.D. merely considers a man "socially dangerous", he may be sent to a labor camp for five years; if a worker is late more than three times or leaves a job without permission, he is evicted from his living quarters within 10 days with no alternative accommodation.

FUNDAMENTAL to any understanding of Communism is the transvaluation of all values that lies at the foundation of its whole system of thought. Any Canadians who have been celebrating the 30th Anniversary of the Bolshevik overthrow of the Provisional Government under Kerensky will do well to go back to first principles in the *Communist Manifesto* and its flat declaration that "Law, morality and religion are to him (the proletarian) so many bourgeois prejudices" and to Lenin's commentary that "for us, morality is subordinated to the interests of the proletarian class struggle".

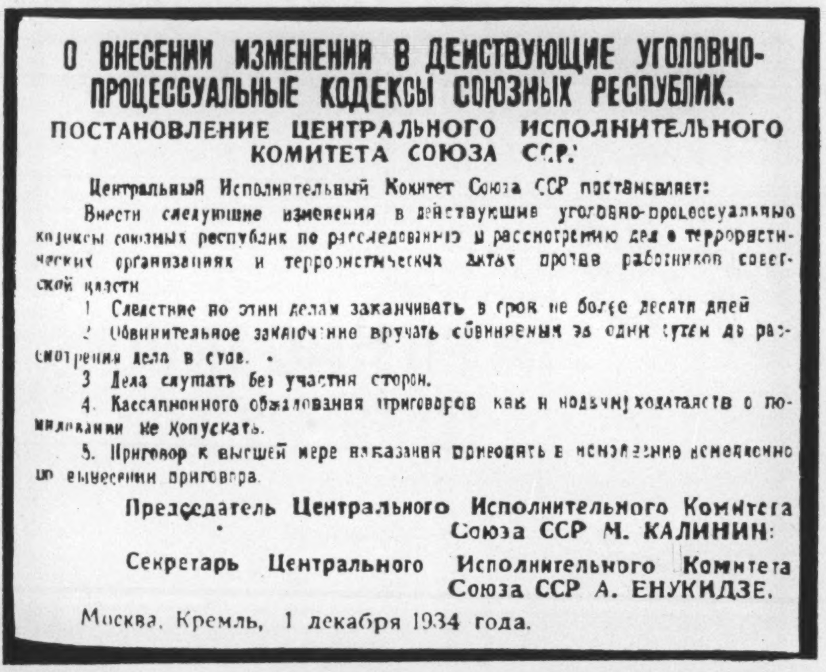
The result of this denial of law and morality is obvious in such Soviet edicts as the following, photostatic copies of all of which I have on file:

(I). A law published in *Izvestia* for Nov. 22, 1929, outlawing Soviet citizens who refused to return from abroad. The penalty was to be confiscation of all property and execution by shooting within 24 hours of arrest. The law was to be retroactive. It was presently extended to include citizens escaping, or attempting to escape, from the U.S.S.R.

(II). A supplementary decree, published in *Izvestia* for June 9, 1934, taking proxy vengeance on the innocent family of such an offender. If they knew of his intended escape, and did not report the matter to the police, they were to be imprisoned from five to ten years, with confiscation of all property. If they knew nothing at all about his offence, they were nevertheless to be deprived of all electoral rights and deported to Siberia for five years.

(III). A decree published in *Izvestia* for Sept. 8, 1930, forbidding freedom of movement to all industrial workers. Not a word of protest came from the "labor unions".

(IV). A decree published in *Izvestia* for August 8, 1932, prescribing the death penalty for any theft of state property, including anything on a collective farm.



О ВНЕСЕНИИ ИЗМЕНЕНИЯ В ДЕЙСТВУЮЩИЕ УГОЛОВНО-ПРОЦЕССУАЛЬНЫЕ КОДЕКСЫ СОЮЗНЫХ РЕСПУБЛИК.

ПОСТАНОВЛЕНИЕ ЦЕНТРАЛЬНОГО ИСПОЛНИТЕЛЬНОГО КОМИТЕТА СОЮЗА ССР.

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1. Следствие по этим делам заканчивать в срок не более десяти дней
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3. Дела слушать без участия сторон.
4. Кассационного обжалования приговоров как и подачи ходатайств о помиловании не допускать.
5. Приговор к высшей мере наказания приводить в исполнение немедленно по вынесении приговора.

Председатель Центрального Исполнительного Комитета Союза ССР М. КАЛИНИН.

Секретарь Центрального Исполнительного Комитета Союза ССР А. ЕНУКИДЗЕ.

Москва, Кремль, 1 декабря 1934 года.

Photostat of a decree of the Central Executive Committee of the U.S.S.R. ordering trials of alleged terrorists to be conducted on the following terms: "(1) That the investigation be terminated within ten days. (2) That the indictment be presented to the accused not later than one day before the hearing of the case. (3) That the case be heard without the participation of any counsel for the defense. (4) That neither appeals against the sentences nor petitions for pardon be admitted. (5) That death sentences be carried out immediately after passing sentence." ("Pravada," Moscow, Dec. 5, 1934).

To Strengthen the Bosses

(V). A decree in *Izvestia* for Dec. 5th, 1932, signed by Molotov and Stalin, putting food supplies and other necessaries under the control of the factory directors "in order to strengthen the power of directors of enterprises." The factory boss not only set the wage scale and the norm of production required from the worker; he had power to reduce or even to cut off the food of the worker. It is highly significant that not a word of protest came from the completely enslaved labor unions. From now on, their functions were limited to spying on sick workers and to extracting, through speed-up, the maximum amount of work from their members.

(VI). A decree, in *Pravda* for July 11, 1934, organizing the N.K.V.D., as a successor to the O.G.P.U. By Section 8 of this decree, this Soviet police force was given authority, without trial, to send a man to a convict labor camp for five years. Apparently the only requirement for such action was that the police should consider a man as "socially dangerous". We should have a somewhat comparable situation in Canada if the R.C.M.P. could, in peace-time, on its own authority and without trial, condemn any Canadian citizen to five years of forced labor in the Yukon or in Baffin Land.

(VII). A decree, in *Pravda* for Dec. 5, 1934, regarding the trial of persons accused of terrorism against employees of the state. In this decree, reproduced photostatically on this page, there were five provisions: (a) the trial was to be completed in not more than ten days; (b) the nature of the accusation was to be divulged to the prisoner at least 24 hours before his trial; (c) there was to be no defence; (d) there was to be no appeal; and (e) the death sentence was to be carried out immediately.

Labor Discipline

(VIII). An edict on "labor discipline", published in *Izvestia* for Dec. 29, 1938. Special penalties are prescribed for workers who are late for work, or leave prematurely for dinner, or prematurely leave their factory or office, or loaf during working hours. Those guilty of one such offence are subject to reprimand or to transfer for three months (or even permanently) to a lower paid post. Those guilty of three such offences in a month are liable to dismissal and to compulsory eviction from living quarters within ten days "without the allocation of other housing accommodation." The same fate awaits those who leave their job without permission. Heads of enterprises and departments are threatened with dismissal and trial if they fail to enforce labor discipline in accordance with an Edict of Nov. 15, 1932, by which a worker *must* be dismissed for absenteeism of one day without a valid reason. The only valid reasons are medically certified illness or death in one's immediate family.

(IX). A decree, in *Izvestia* for October 20, 1940, "to invest the People's Commissars of the U.S.S.R. with the right of obligatory transfer of engineers, designers, technicians, foremen, draftsmen, bookkeepers, economists, accountants, and planning personnel, as well as skilled workers to the sixth category and up, from one enterprise or institution to another, regardless of the territorial location of the institutions or enterprises". Persons failing to obey were to be promptly brought to trial.

(X). A decree, in *Pravda* for May 27, 1947, abolishing the death penalty and stipulating that the maximum penalty hereafter shall be twenty-

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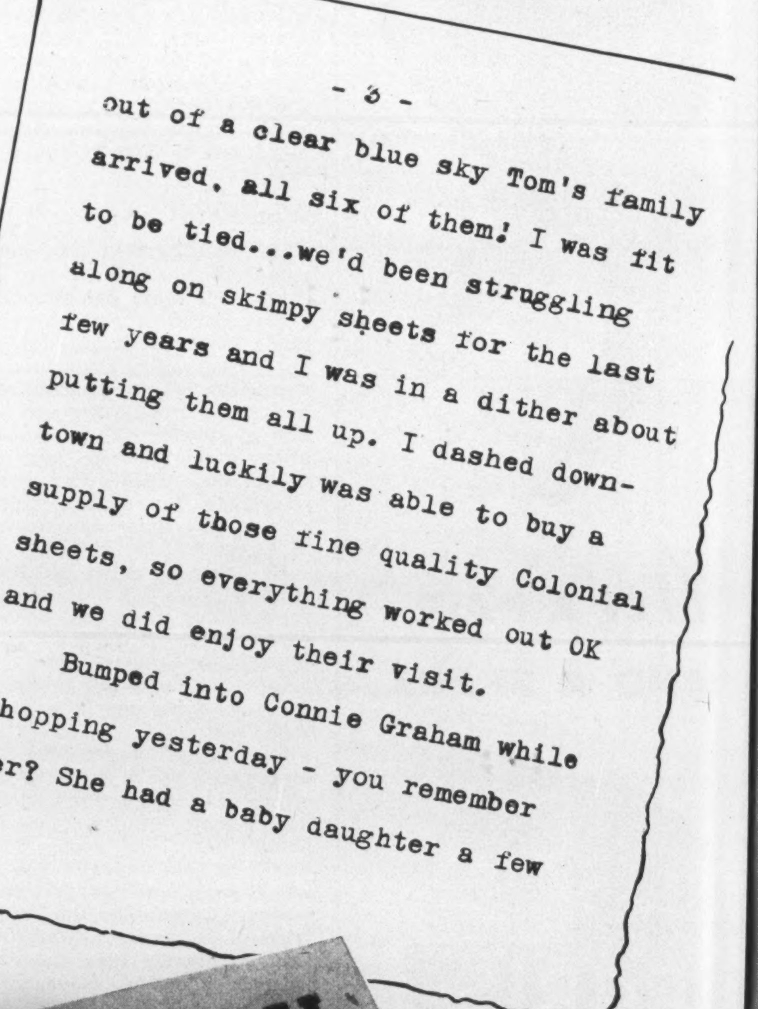
I was fit to be tied



- 3 -

out of a clear blue sky Tom's family arrived, all six of them! I was fit to be tied...we'd been struggling along on skimpy sheets for the last few years and I was in a dither about putting them all up. I dashed downtown and luckily was able to buy a supply of those fine quality Colonial sheets, so everything worked out OK and we did enjoy their visit.

Bumped into Connie Graham while shopping yesterday - you remember her? She had a baby daughter a few

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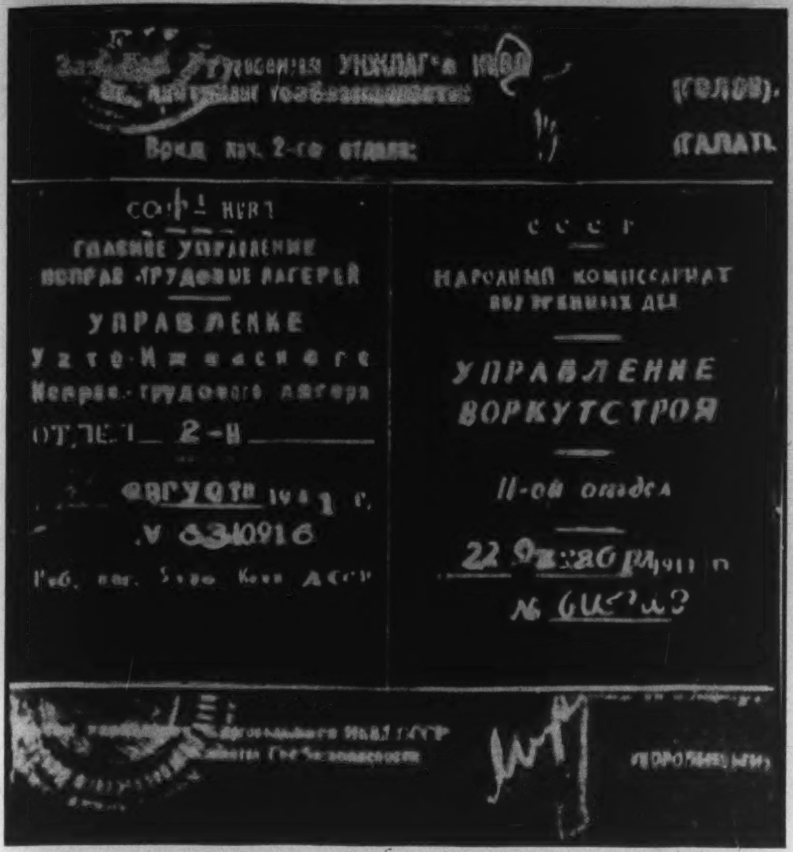

ГЛАВНОЕ УПРАВЛЕНИЕ
УПРАВЛЕНИЕ
С С С Р
УПРАВЛЕНИЕ
ВОРКУТСТРОЯ
II-ой отдел

Photostat of two slave-camp "passports", the authenticity of which bears a thousand-dollar guarantee from "Plain Talk", New York. That on the left, from the Ukhto-Izhm group of camps, bears the serial number 6,340,916; that on the right, from the Vorkutstroy group of camps, bears the serial number 6,067,353. Between them, these two camps have thus presumably handled more than twelve million prisoners. There are at least 123 camps in Russia.

five years in a forced labor camp. Two comments are in order: (a) the figure of 25 years is meaningless, since the death rate in these camps is around 12 per cent per annum and a prisoner is therefore almost certain to be dead in eight years or less; (b) the G.U.L.A.G. forced-labor system has more use for live slaves than for corpses. Death is certain in either case; execution might be more merciful, but the new system makes sure of first extracting the last ounce of work from the victim.

The whole penal system since 1930 has been shaped towards funneling millions of human beings into the G.U.L.A.G. forced labor camps, where the state has the benefit of their labor for virtually nothing.

Authenticity Guaranteed

The scope and extent of the slave-camp system may be glimpsed from the photostats, reproduced on this page, of two "passports" of former inmates, released under the Stalin-Sikorski Agreement of 1941. I have secured photostats of passports from twenty-four different camps from Mr. Isaac Don Levine, editor of *Plain Talk*, New York, who has issued (without any takers) a standing offer of $1000 to anyone disproving their authenticity.

Each camp passport bears the camp number of its bearer and hence indicates the number of prisoners it had handled up to the time of his arrival. Those from the Ukhto-Izhm Camp and the Vorkutstroy Camp, here reproduced, have the serial numbers 6,340,916 and 6,067,353 respectively. In other words, it can be presumed that these two camps alone (the former devoted to mines and oil-wells and the latter to coal-mining) had by 1941 handled more than twelve million prisoners, or more than the entire population of Canada. A sifting of documentary evidence reveals the existence of at least 123 forced labor camps.

It should be remembered that the number of prisoners in such penal camps under the Czars was much smaller than that of today. In 1900-05, there were 15,000 such prisoners; in 1910, some 28,742; and in 1913 just 32,757, of whom only 5,000 were political prisoners (cf. David J. Dallin, "The Real Soviet Russia," p. 190). Under Stalin, this has been expanded almost literally a *thousandfold*, to a figure between 15 *million* and 30 *million*.

This is the nightmare of mass slavery that Canadians have been urged, by Communist "front" organizations, to celebrate in November 1947 as a milestone in human civilization. May one suggest observing a two-minute period of silent sympathy for the martyred Russian nation rather than any plaudits for the implacable minority regime that holds them in subjection?

• •

Out of Own Mouth Russia Is Judged

By WATSON KIRKCONNELL

Some criticism about the authenticity of Dr. Kirkconnell's material has been made. Most pointed was a recent letter by the author and playwright, Horace Brown. Dr. Kirkconnell here explains the reliable sources of material for both the earlier article (S.N., Oct. 18) and that printed on the opposite page. He also discusses his refutations of previous accusations.

A LETTER by Mr. Horace Brown, (S.N., Nov. 1) attacking my article on Soviet penology, (S.N., Oct. 18) is so full of misinformation that it must not go uncontradicted.

In the forefront of his onslaught is his false statement that "much of Dr. Kirkconnell's alleged 'material' was exposed several years ago as forgeries, in which I believe he was duped." May I explain here with categorical finality that *none of my material has ever been exposed as a forgery*, either on my part or on that of anyone else. There has, however, been a steady campaign on the part of Canada's Communists to build up this mendacious legend; and even when incontrovertible evidence has been placed under their noses they still keep shouting "forgery" in order to fool the Canadian public.

Speech by Stalin

The most egregious case has to do with a speech by Joseph Stalin to the Executive Committee of the Comintern on May 20, 1938, declaring that the principal task of the Communist parties of the world was to facilitate an armed struggle among the capitalist states. Part of this speech was quoted by me verbatim in my "Canada, Europe and Hitler" (1939), with an error as to date but not as to speaker, and was attacked by Mr. Leslie Morris in SATURDAY NIGHT for Jan. 2, 1943, as a forgery on my part. I replied by printing in SATURDAY NIGHT for Jan. 23, 1943, the actual French text of my source in an article by André Tardieu, as printed by *Le Gringoire*, Paris, in May 1938.

This would seem to have disposed of the accusation, and it did so far as S.N. readers were concerned. In the Communist press, however, the forgery smear went on, but shifted to assuming that because André Tardieu, an eminent prime minister of France, was anti-Communist, he must have been lying in the *Gringoire* article. Tim Buck, however, in his pamphlet, "Canada Needs a Party of Communists" (June 1943), still referred (p. 9) to Kirkconnell's "falsification of statements of Premier Stalin".

In the spring of 1946, in a public debate in Toronto, I presented Mr. Leslie Morris with still another identical text of Stalin's speech, in the anti-Hitler Paris magazine, *La Petite Illustration* (No. 896, Nov. 26, 1938, Part II, p. 26), bringing with me from the McMaster University library in Hamilton the huge bound volume of the 1938 issues. Yet in the Communist *Daily Tribune* for Sept. 30, 1947, is printed a reference by the same Mr. Leslie Morris to "Professor Watson Kirkconnell's faking of Stalin's writings, which I had the pleasure of uncovering in 1943."

As for my penology article, which Mr. Brown is trying to invalidate, every citation in it is based on Soviet edicts and articles published in *Pravda* or in *Izvestia*, and in every case I have in my possession, and would cheerfully submit to S.N., either the original copies of these official papers or photostats of them secured from the Library of Congress, and the New York Public Library.

Worked for Reform

Mr. Brown's other line of attack is to dismiss my criticism of the Soviet penal system on the ground that I ought to be denouncing the Canadian penal system and had not done so. On the contrary, I was for several years in Winnipeg a very active member of the executive of the local branch of the Canadian Penal Association, and was actually the secretary of its visiting committee. Moreover, as chairman for the past three years of the Social Service Committee of the Baptist Federation of Canada, I have been the author of repeated representations to the Government of Canada on this very matter. It is with this background of study and participation in Canadian penology that I would indict the Soviet system as infinitely worse than our Canadian system with all its faults.

The two Canadian cases that Mr. Brown cites are glaring exceptions. The Soviet cases that I reproduced from the article of the Prosecutor General in *Pravda* for July 9, 1947, are typical, and were so represented. There is nothing in the whole range of Canadian justice to parallel ten first offenders in petty theft in a single month all sentenced by Soviet judges to from five to ten years of hard labor. Neither have we any parallel to the Soviet decree prescribing execution by shooting, from 1932 to 1947, for even petty theft of property on collective farms. And even the culpable Canadian delay in developing the English Borstal system pales to virtue beside the Soviet decree of April 8, 1935, subjecting boys and girls twelve years of age and upward to the full rigors of adult punishment. The "Russian Borstal" experiments of the early 1920's, cited by Mr. Brown, were thrown overboard as the true brutality of Communism in action began to manifest itself.

Mr. Brown finally tries to belittle my defence of the unfortunate Russian people against Communist despotism as being a "private war" on my part, and hence the ridiculous eccentricity of an individual. This sneer might have seemed plausible four years ago, when I stood almost alone against the appease-Stalin mania in this country; but today the indictment of Soviet despotism is joined in by most of the newspapers, parties and governments of the world.

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THE LIGHTER SIDE

Neuroses All the Way

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

OVERWEIGHT, declares Dr. Hilde Bruch of Columbia University's Department of Psychiatry, is caused by overeating. But overeating itself is only a symptom, indicating an anxiety neuroses which drives its victim to bury himself in fat against "a world which has been represented to him as dangerous."

Moreover, fat people are never happy. Their outward placidity is a mask to hide the irritability and greed of their distorted psyche, which lurks behind their accumulated bulk like an exasperated djinn in a mountain. They are psychomatics whose condition demands not diet, exercise, and metabolism tests but the care and insight of trained psychiatrists.

By implication, all the overweight figures of history, literature and myth were psychosomatics — St. Thomas Aquinas, Falstaff, Samuel Johnson, G. K. Chesterton, President Taft. Santa Claus himself has always been represented as one of the out-size figures of mythology, and psychiatry has already demonstrated the anti-social forces behind the Santa Claus guise of universal benevolence. (Children, with their superior intuitiveness, have always recognized this and that is why they insist on leaving a midnight snack beside the fireplace on Christmas Eve. Otherwise, Santa Claus might whisk back up the chimney leaving their stockings unfilled, the old psychomatic.)

Overweight, however, isn't the only sign of the anxiety neurosis that oppresses the human race. Dr. Edward Weiss of Temple University has announced that tooth ache and adjacent disturbances are frequently emotional in origin. You think you are unhappy because you have tooth-ache or double sinus, but actually you have tooth-ache and double sinus because you are unhappy. What you took to be neuralgia is simply the twitching of an old neurosis and it is your impacted psyche not your wisdom tooth that demands exploration. Then why should people rush to the dentist when "a careful analysis would show a typical neuralgia due to focal conflict"? Why, Dr. Weiss might well have asked, pushing the analyses a step further, should anyone want to be a dentist? Why does a man spend his life peering into strange mouths and wearily tracing the tap-roots of old molars?

THE dentist might say that he entered dentistry because he had dedicated himself to the gospel of the clean tooth and the healthy gum (Messianic complex); or that he was in the profession because his father was a dentist before him (father-image psychosis); or that he just found it interesting to look into peoples' mouths (Krafft-Ebing?) The survey would make a fascinating study and when it was complete, with the answers all docketted, the psychiatrist might turn in on himself and ask, (relentlessly pushing the frontier of research to its limit), "Why are there psychiatrists?"

The answer isn't easy, and perhaps it would be unwise to pursue it too far since without psychiatrists modern life would lose a great deal of its wonder and speculation. The psychiatrist introduces a new perspective into the study of human behavior; and while the perspective may be all out of drawing, at least it is interesting and strange and it enables us to see our fellow creatures apart from their flat categories of good and bad, amusing and dull, success and failure.

For instance there is the case of Mr. B.

Outwardly Mr. B. is a ruddy cheerful, successful man. He is devoted to his family, agreeable to his wife and polite to his secretary. He works hard and has never been known to be sick. He has in fact only one peculiarity. Every once in a while he goes out and makes a million dollars.

This was enough, someone pointed out, to indicate that Mr. B. was a psychoneurotic, a multimillionaire hopelessly maladjusted to a society in which hardly anyone else had ever made half a million. Obviously something was badly the matter with him, a gnawing frustration that sent him out every day in search of compensation; and if Mr. B's compensation was handsomer than any one else's, it only proved that his frustration was more exorbitant.

In the end, however, everyone had to agree that the unhappy man was beyond the help of psychiatry, because his particular neurosis would always be a jump ahead of the most agile diagnostician. "Just tell me everything that is in your mind," the psychiatrist would say, "anything at all, just as it occurs to you. I am here to help you."

Mr. B. would probably reply at once that he had been wondering what the net profit was in a business of this sort and whether it mightn't be advisable to organize all the psychiatrists and psychotherapists from coast to coast, forming a holding company, issue stock and appoint a board of directors. "You'd probably find it worth your while. Naturally each psychiatrist would continue to operate as a unit under a nation-wide system . . . How about that receptionist in the outer office?"

"You noticed her then?" the psychiatrist would say, leaning forward and watching him narrowly.

"Not particularly," Mr. B. would answer. "I'm just trying to figure out your overhead."

And so it would go on, hour after hour, with each specialist following his own line of thought, and not a chance in the world that the two lines would ever converge.

THE psychiatric point of view, however, is most fascinating when applied to the problem of Soviet Russia.

This usually happens at cocktail parties. There used to be a time when people at cocktail parties gathered together in gay little groups to swap stories of their own psychoses, but they don't do that any more. They stand about somberly discussing the peculiar psychology of the Soviet.

The trouble with the Soviet was that she was scared, a member of one of these groups pointed out to me. The whole nation was in the grip of a gigantic anxiety-neurosis. The symptoms were unmistakable. What was the explanation of the constant walk-outs of Gromyko? Emotional withdrawal and flight from reality. Why the arbitrary use of the veto? Simply the desperate negativism of the frustrated. (Won't; *Won't!* WON'T!) What was Stalin worship but substitution of the father-image on a national scale? Experience, he said, had made the Soviet suspicious and hostile. She couldn't take her seat at the councils of peace because she was afraid someone might snatch away the chair. She saw the Marshall Plan as a trick wallet attached to invisible strings. She was afraid and she needed to be told that her fears had no substance. In fact the only approach to the Soviet was that of the trained psychiatrist. Let her talk, and encourage her to reveal her state of mind. Never indicate astonishment, shock or outrage, no matter what she says. Remain patient and calm, even if she threatens to throw herself out of the window.

"And even if she threatens to throw the psychiatrist out of the window?" I asked.

The psychiatrist, of course, would have to take the risk of his calling, my friend said.

I said after a moment that in some respects we didn't seem to be much better off than the Soviet. "We have our own flights from reality and anxiety neuroses," I said, "and we haven't even been set up with a father-image to make us feel better."

"I think we have," he said. "After all there is always someone we can turn to, someone that everyone has to discover freshly for himself."

"You don't mean—?" I asked and he answered quickly, "I mean of course, the trained psychiatrist."

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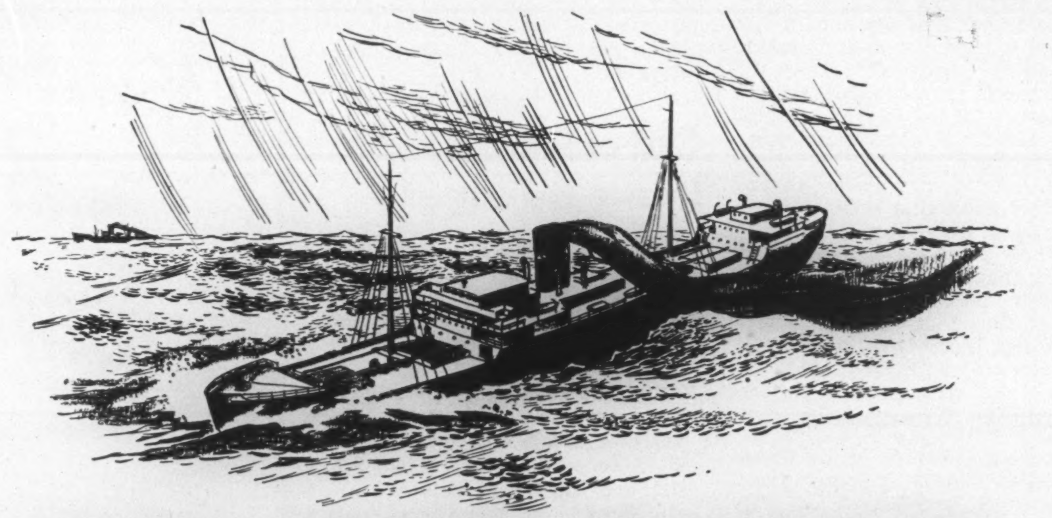

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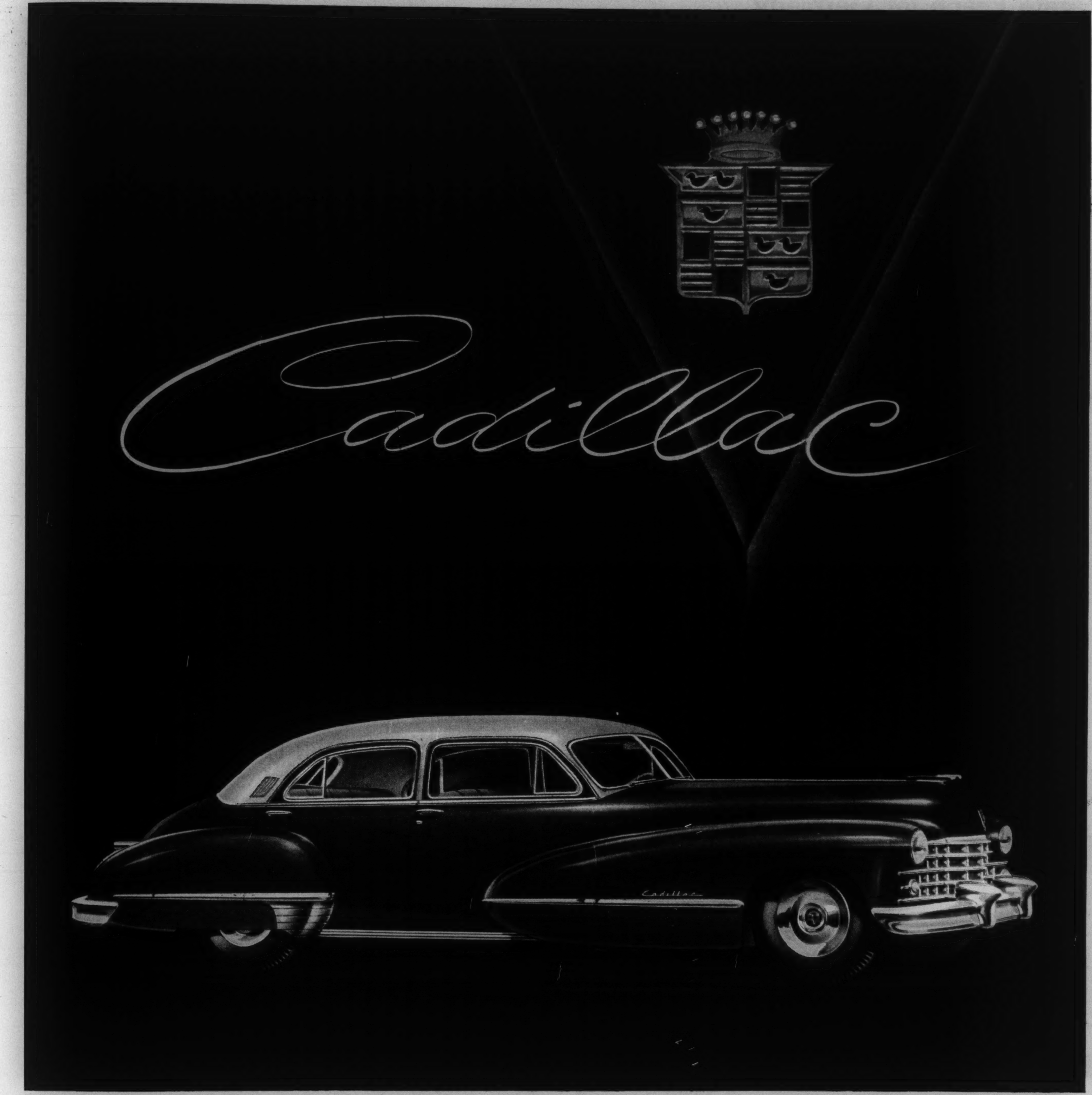

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THE WORLD TODAY

Expected Big Four Failure Means Separate Peace for Germany

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

WHILE the Foreign Ministers' deputies meet in London to prepare the groundwork for a last try at a Big Four peace settlement for Germany, Congress is gathering in Washington to work out a new American policy to replace the one which has brought things, or helped to bring them, to their present impasse.

It is now widely appreciated what a great misfortune it was that the United States did not have a clear, firm policy based on a correct understanding of Soviet intentions, to guide it through the critical political negotiations and strategic decisions of the final years of the war, which determined the situation we have faced since the armies halted on V-E Day.

To remove the misconceptions of the Roosevelt-Hopkins policy, lighthearted hope, or gamble—for it appears to have a combination of all of these—that if only we made wide concessions to remove the Soviets' "fear of insecurity" and did nothing whatever which could justify their further "suspicions" of our intentions, we could win them over to world cooperation, took nearly a year after the end of the war.

To develop an entirely new policy, of firm containment of Communist expansion on the one hand (the Truman Doctrine), and positive support for democracies on the other hand (the Marshall Plan), has taken another year and a half. That is the way it must be, when policy is not secretly conceived in a 14-man Politburo, but painfully hammered out in democracy's open forum of parliament and press, diplomatic memoirs and town meetings.

A few American writers hold that the Soviets must be so impressed by the solidity of a policy prepared in this way, under their continuous observation, that they will prove ready to admit at the coming Foreign Ministers' Conference, after a hard argument, that their ambitions in Europe are unrealizable, and be ready to come to an acceptable agreement on a German peace settlement. To bolster this hope, these writers point to the evident turn of the tide of votes in Western Europe against the extreme Left, and the trouble into which the Soviets are running in trying to clamp their system on such countries as Czechoslovakia.

Are They Soundly Informed?

This is, I fear, entirely too optimistic a view. The Soviets are more likely to be impressed by the loud disagreements over the Marshall Plan and Truman Doctrine still heard in America. We have ample proof in the Nuremberg revelations of how the diplomatic observers of a totalitarian government, because of their mentality, tend to misunderstand developments in a democracy and tend even more to report what they want to believe and what their masters want to hear.

The masters, shutting themselves off from the world and even from their own people, plotting and planning in a hothouse atmosphere, tend to misinterpret the situation still further. Nor can we disregard their dogmatic conviction that history is developing in their favor, which leads to the belief which Stalin betrayed in his conversation with Stassen last spring, and which Molotov reiterated in his speech the other day on the 30th anniversary of the Revolution, that America, and the entire capitalist world, are headed, by the whole dynamic of this interpretation of history, towards another tremendous economic crisis.

It is far too much to expect that, before the Marshall Plan has even been accepted by Congress, and before the organization and power of the large French and Italian Communist parties have been tested in what is expected to be Europe's grimmest winter since the war, the Soviet leaders will simply concede failure, give up their plans for Germany and agree to the kind of settlement which we would accept there.

They are committed too deeply for that. They have given up the great fund of world-wide goodwill which their fight against Germany earned for them, and the prospects of a big American reconstruction loan, or even a share in the Marshall Plan, which offered them the alternative future of cooperation in the society of nations.

For them, as anyone can see who watches them in action before the United Nations, this society is a bourgeois society, and its representatives they regard as enemies. They have been conditioned and committed for over 30 years to destroy these people and the world they represent, and to rebuild the world in the Marxist pattern.

It may be the belief of Mr. George Kennan of the State Department's planning committee, taken to be the famous "X" of the exposé of American policy towards the Soviets in *Foreign Affairs,* that firm containment of Communist expansion and proof that our system is not doomed but has merits which continue to command the allegiance of common people in the greater part of the world, will in the end discourage the Soviets of the validity of their doctrine and bring them around to cooperation or their own system to collapse.

"Cold War" for Years

But I am sure that "in the end" means to him many years of patient firmness and bold leadership on our part, and that he doesn't expect his policy to succeed before it is properly launched.

It is a healthy sign that the overestimate of Soviet power which, like the similar overestimate of Nazi power in 1936-38, has tended to freeze some people in something like the fear which a rabbit feels before a boa constrictor — once again Mr. Vishinsky was speaking as though looking in a mirror when he accused Hector McNeil of trying to fix him in this way—is being corrected.

But let us not swing, as Walter Lippmann has done, to the other extreme, and consider that because of a few European election results, the "cold war," the fight against the Communist idea and the Communist tactics of infiltration, has been won. If we would only recognize this, says Lippmann, we would find that the Soviets are now ready to come to a peaceful understanding.

I seem to remember that the last time he made a flying tour through Europe he came back—without having visited Britain or the British Zone of Germany — with the view that similarly reprehensible British and Soviet imperialisms were fighting it out for control of Germany and Europe, and that the United States should retain the position of a mediator and not allow herself to be drawn into the role of the chief antagonist of Russia.

And before that he was the great protagonist of the view that the result of the war would be the division of the world into three great power spheres of interest which, after a little jostling of elbows as they fitted into place, would be able to get along together quite well.

Still Wishful Thinking

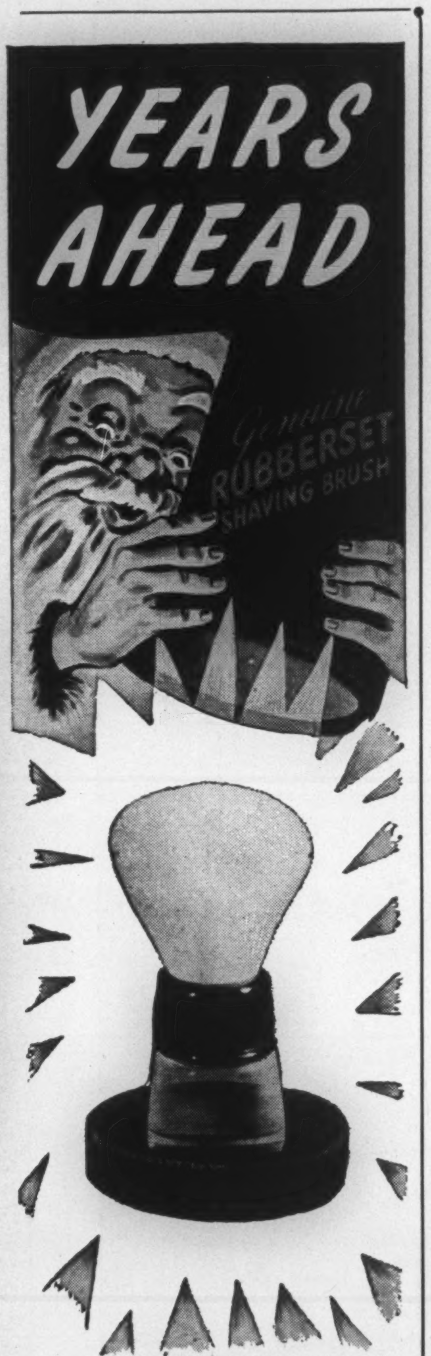
One may well hope that the Soviets have been thwarted in their hopes of taking over all of Europe in the political confusion and economic chaos following the war, and must now fall back on consolidating the half of the continent which was handed to them by our strategic decisions and the concessions of Teheran, Yalta and Potsdam.

But it is pure wishful thinking not to recognize that democracy's counter-offensive is only at its beginning, and that the "cold war" against their well-organized and strongly supported fifth columns in Western Europe and the Far East, and against the dogma of capitalist collapse fanatically held by the Soviet leaders and their followers throughout this confused, disorganized and turbulent world, will not go on for years to come.

There is in fact no indication that the coming Foreign Ministers' meeting in London will achieve any more than the Moscow Conference of last March and April. Relations between the conferring powers have deteriorated in almost every sphere since then. The Soviets excluded themselves and their unhappy satellites from the Marshall Plan for the reconstruction of Europe. Going much further, they have relaunched the Comintern—in its public activities, at least—with the expressed intention of defeating the Marshall Plan.

In Asia they have launched a new offensive by their Chinese satellite organization to conquer Manchuria, and have blocked the settlement for Korea to which they put their signature at the Moscow meeting of December 1945, in apparent confidence that their armed Communist regime in Northern Korea can take over the rest of the country.

In the United Nations they have unleashed a campaign of unbridled vituperation against American aims and institutions, and have refused to



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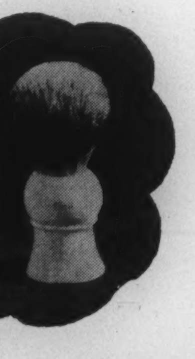
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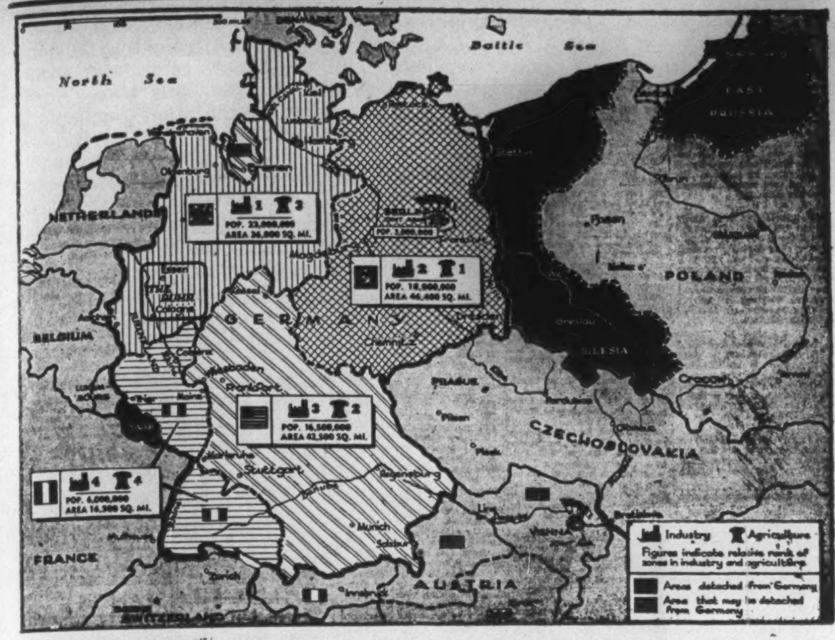

Should the Big Four fail again to find a German settlement, a separate peace will leave a strange, elongated Fourth Reich, with two-thirds of the former population packed into half the area, and short of food.

Map, courtesy New York Times

accept the decisions of the overwhelming majority in setting up Balkan and Korean Commissions and the "Little Assembly." In refusing to take their place in these organs, as they have failed to join the major working organizations of the U.N., such as the I.L.O., the Food and Agriculture Organization, the cultural organization U.N.E.S.C.O., the aviation organization, the World Bank and the Stabilization Fund, they now stand with one foot out of the United Nations, and the coming split is evident to all who want to see.

Where is the indication here that they are ready to come to a true agreement over Germany, and give up their obvious ambitions in that key country of Europe, ambitions expressed so clearly in the Communization of their zone of occupation and maintenance of the von Paulus army, undoubtedly under the secure control of Communist political commissars?

Why Soviets Covet Germany

Germany continues to represent the great prize for them. It has the technical skills and the latent industrial power which alone could redress the balance now so heavily weighted against them, in any measurable span of years. It has the strategic position and the potential military and economic power which could give them domination of the continent of Europe, and neutralize Britain's still persistent influence throughout the world. Its people, already conditioned to totalitarianism, have been reduced to that state of political, moral and economic chaos which would fit them, according to the formula, for conquest by Communism.

We cannot be too happy, for our part, over the prospect of having to make a separate peace with the 45 million Germans in the three western zones, to continue being responsible for them, at once safeguarding them from Communist conquest and ensuring that they do not gain the leverage to rise again to menace us, to feed them until they have rehabilitated their economy—as much as we dare allow them to restore—and to try to reform this morally bankrupt and politically hopeless people into democrats and good neighbors to our other friends in Western Europe.

Our Appalling Task

That is a truly appalling task. But it is one which there seems no escaping, since to let the Germans go by default to the Soviets would make the whole new American policy of bolstering Western Europe senseless. As the United States appears to be on the verge of taking over the entire cost of supporting Western Germany, it is to American sources that one must look for the main lines of the new policy.

The "Report on Germany" just issued by the chairman of Johns-Manville, Lewis H. Brown, seems likely to prove an important indication of this policy. Not everyone will agree that an American industrialist would be liable to come up with the best answers as to how to deal with a problem so complex politically and psychologically as that of post-war Germany.

But Mr. Brown appears to be a very intelligent and well-informed industrialist. And his report indicates that he has had a good deal of official American aid, at the highest levels, in preparing and carrying out his mission and in developing his specific recommendations. Finally, and not least important, it is written in the language and from the point of view which American business and Congressional leaders will understand.

Coming right to the point, it is subtitled "How to Get Germany Eventually off the Backs of the American Taxpayers" — which you will admit is a very appealing approach. Drawing on the help of expert collaborators to sketch in the German political background and the hard facts of Germany's present coal, food and transport situation, the writer's own main contribution is in his analysis of why German workers have no incentive to work, and German directors no incentive to direct under the present control system, and how one should go about making a country a going concern, while providing safeguards against military revival.

"Report on Germany"

To summarize his findings brutally, he believes that the primary fact about Germany today is that she has lost her eastern breadbasket, so that her workers get, even with American aid, only half the food they used to get, and only do half the work. There are just two ways to get them, or anyone else to work, he holds: a strong fist, or strong money, which will buy what the workers want.

Since the former is not in our line, we must take the latter course and clean up the fantasia of barter and cigarette currency. German entrepreneurs must be cut free of the strangling red tape of "Schachtism" and Military Government regulations. And the hopelessness which paralyzes the will of the whole nation must be relieved by a definite peace settlement and an end to dismantling of factories.

He is very forgiving, and if he visited Belsen or Buchenwald, there is no mention of it here. While he might get away with his invitation to Germans to sit in on the working of the Marshall Plan, he would not get much backing from Germany's neighbors for his plea to "let them know that the time had come to work their way back as a member of the family of nations in Western Europe." I doubt if this family feeling will be reciprocated for some time by Germany's recent victims.

But in his plans to break the vicious German coal cycle—by breaking first the British coal production block; to set up a new Supreme Headquarters for the British, French and American Zone authorities, on the Eisenhower model; to stabilize the currency and get exports moving; to set up a central government; and to combat with determination in every way the Soviet bid for the control of Germany, his report is liable to have considerable influence in shaping the new American policy.

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Make National Theatre Fulfill All Needs

By WILLIAM ANGUS

National Theatre in Canada received a worthwhile fillip at the recent Dominion Drama Festival in London, Ont. (S.N., May 17). This writer's optimistic estimate of the situation supplements the Saturday Night articles by John Coulter, Canadian playwright.

Various drama interests in Canada should continue to keep enthusiasm for a National Theatre alive by articles in the press, discussions, conferences, and regional drama activity. When it comes, according to Prof. Angus, Director of Dramatics at Queen's University, the National Theatre must satisfy the professional and the amateur, the East and the West, French and English, large city and small town.

A NATIONAL Theatre for Canada seems to be somewhat like Peace on Earth. Everyone is in favor of it and some are impatient or depressed because it does not break out all at once. At the Dominion Drama Festival it did not emerge in full bloom. And Mr. John Coulter was disappointed (S.N., May 17). Seeds were sown, however, and provisions made for their maturing; but it was evident that the august Board of Governors, even if they had wished to, could not say, "Let there be Theatre," and behold! it thereby sprang into being.

They could not (for one reason) because, as with the peace conferences, there were a number of special, and perhaps personal, interests still to be reconciled and satisfied. Spheres of influence could be discerned which, though they did not openly clash, were being cautiously guarded or promoted. And maybe the D.D.F., the only really national institution serving drama to a certain extent, is loath as yet to widen its scope.

Nothing but Talk

So, says Mr. Coulter, the Delegates decided to do nothing about setting up a National Theatre—or "nothing for the present but talk," nothing for a year except "wondering and planning and talking it over." Surely Mr. Coulter knows better than that. The Board of Governors appointed a sizable and representative committee of able men who will report back to the next annual meeting. Their job is not merely to talk but to plan, to produce a blue-print most satisfactory to the greatest number, in which all aims, converging on the mark, finally meet.

So, despite the eager ones who would have hurried the Board into seizing a favored but incomplete and not generally acceptable plan, the Board did do something about it—did a good deal, too. To have set up one scheme would not silence the disgruntled supporters of other schemes. What more could be expected from the Board? Out of the deliberations of the committee, constituted as it is, will surely come a blue-print by which National Theatre can speedily be built. In the meantime nothing will be lost; instead, much may be gained.

New groups are being discovered and developed in new places. Old ones are being revived. Schemes and projects are to be tried out. And attempts are being made to widen and improve existing organizations. The work *will* be carried on, individually and collectively, by all who feel the reawakened interest in drama throughout Canada (thanks to the stimulation of London, Ont.). But it is more than an interest because a good many are now cheered by their belief that National Theatre is not a distant goal.

It was obvious that what that theatre shall be has yet to be determined. In the abstract, like Peace, it is wonderful. But until there is general agreement about a concrete concept no workable plan can be drafted. It cannot be a simple concept nor an incomplete plan, no matter whose it may be. Hopeful and ambitious people of various views and hues have ideas to put forward.

Several questions are likely to arise. Is the Brian Doherty scheme of professional companies as core (S.N., May 17) the best and quickest method? Is National Theatre within the scope of the D.D.F. and should it be set forth under D.D.F. aegis? Is the road ahead to be a Canadian Theatre Conference—an expansion of the inter-provincial association in the West—that would extend the Western Canada Theatre Conference scheme across the country? What are the virtues of Herman Voaden's project? Should the National Theatre be a body within the Canadian Arts Council? And the University Theatres may wish to know how they may participate in the National Theatre.

Might Be Answered

Mr. Coulter in his three bright and lively articles (S.N., March 22, April 26, and May 17) clearly indicates how most of these questions might be answered. Especially in his March and April writings there are suggestions of value to the deliberating committee. But if everyone is to be satisfied, the committee has a more complex and responsible problem than the interest of any one bloc or single scheme would wish to make it.

The first step, says one bloc, is to set up professional companies and our National Theatre is launched. No one with any interest in drama is opposed to professional companies. Let us, rather, have as much professional production as our theatres can accommodate. We are told that professional companies, established in each province, would be the core around which the non-professional theatre could muster. A great many non-professional companies have already "mustered" around something else — the local drama leagues, for example, or the regional drama festival, or their university's Department of Extension, or British Columbia's Department of Education, or Nova Scotia's Adult Education Advisor. The non-professionals should, of course, also muster around professional companies at every opportunity, not as mere spectators of a show but as intelligent observers eager to learn. Probably that is what is meant, in part, by mustering around the professional core.

Those who urge this plan will do us all a service if they present more in detail its full operation so that the non-professionals may see how they will fit into the scheme of things. That should not be difficult, since they have already suggested the rudiments of their plan. But if they think of the non-professionals' participation as mainly that of customers, the customers will not be contented.

A Boon

Let us have professional companies anywhere possible, actually operating successfully and they shall be welcomed with joy. Let them prove themselves to be as permanent as Dublin's Abbey Theatre or New York's Theatre Guild and they may be acknowledged as National Theatre—or certainly an important part of it. And while they are proving themselves, with the passing years, they will be a boon to themselves financially and to the Canadian Theatre artistically. But among us Canadians there are many obstinate creatures who desire a National Theatre that will be secure and permanent and not based on a precarious commercial venture (Mr. Doherty in London cited the case of the American Repertory Theatre) or a succession of such ventures.

There is also theatre, of a sort, nurtured in the soil of Moose Jaw and Medicine Hat and much smaller rural communities, many of which may never see a professional performance, who may never get beyond a sub-regional festival or a Class B status, but who keep alive a living theatre among their own people. And good or bad, it merits the recognition and assistance it gets from the drama leagues and other agencies of our western provinces, including, indirectly through the university, material aid from a provincial government.

Naturally, therefore, the theatre associations of the west feel that a common organization already exists with them. The westerners wish that the eastern provinces would set up similar associations which could be affiliated with them and thus become a nation-wide organization. They may think, too, that this might even become the basis of National Theatre, to include professional and non-professional and all the various institutions that serve the drama. Naturally, also, they do not applaud either the idea of something "national" being set up that would not recognize the perfectly workable machinery that they now have or the possibility of having imposed upon them a plan "undemocratically organized from the top." Non-professionals they may be (engaged in "hobby-craft" as Mr. Doherty said), but they have their pride and their protective instinct toward their special interest.

Then, too, there are university-theatre people. Their groups participate in the regional festivals; and inter-varsity activity is most likely to expand, perhaps to become inter-provincial and eventually Dominion-wide. Since the National Theatre Conference in the United States (on which the W.C.T.C. was modelled) was an association of non-professional groups most of which are in universities, it seems to some of us that something national of that sort might eventually develop in Canada. That, too, is a national concept which would not like to be overlooked in the plan of a National Theatre.

Real Enthusiasm

It is evident that there are more things in this National Theatre idea than are dreamt of in but one man's philosophy. Would that the various interests would express themselves in the public press, a series of articles of propaganda and information, in order to keep alive in Canadians a real enthusiasm for a National Theatre. Several should be heard from: Herman Voaden, Sidney Risk, Prof. K. W. Gordon, Father Legault, Mr. Doherty, the Canadian Association for Adult Education, perhaps the Community Centre folk, and any others who can make a contribution. From such a series and from the deliberations of the D.D.F. committee should come a workable plan, likely to be permanent — modelled perhaps on something already in operation—and not an uncertain experiment. It must satisfy the professional and the amateur, the East and the West, the French and the English, the large city and the little town. It must be a blue-print for a common organization in which there will be democratic representation and co-operative effort for the common cause.

The Feast of London was a stimulating week. We got together from all over the Dominion to see theatre and certainly to talk theatre. Let us hope that so much momentum was generated that progress toward National Theatre cannot subside.

• •

SAD EPITAPH FOR A SUCCESSFUL MAN

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Japan's Population to Be 81 Million Soon

By RICHARD HUGHES

In 1950 Japan will have a population of 81,000,000 and the food problem which she has today will increase with her population. Germany today has a population of 65,910,000 and there are still several million prisoners of war not counted in that figure. Also Germany is a smaller country than she was, owing to territory ceded since the war and therefore a packed one.

These are matters which could give rise to situations, grave and even menacing.

Tokyo.

JAPAN'S population will be more than 81,000,000 by 1950. For Australia, indeed for the world, this brief official announcement by the Japanese Economic Stabilization Board is perhaps the most sobering news to come out of Japan since the Occupation.

It means that, while the Japanese warlords technically lost the war, the remorseless pressure of Japan's rampaging birth-rate is preserving and hardening the same gigantic unsolved problems which made that war inevitable, and which still provide the greatest challenge to peace in the Pacific.

As the officials of the Economic Stabilization Board observe, this crushing increase in population "presents a knotty problem in drafting a long-range economic reconstruction plan, especially with reference to food and employment."

Japan's war casualties were almost two million dead overseas and 675,000 dead at home. Nevertheless, the population is now estimated at 78 million. The April (1946) census recorded 74 million in the home islands to which have since been added 2,800,000 repatriates from prison camps and liberated areas, and a natural increase of no less than 1,200,000. Altogether, births are now exceeding 2,500,000 annually.

Correspondingly, the death rate in June, last month noted by the Economic Stabilization Board, has fallen to 13.4. and the fighting men who are still alive are streaming home again.

Consequences Plain

The consequences are plain to see now and frightening to anticipate in three years' time.

This year's ripening rice crop, although well above average, will feed 60 million Japanese at the most. Food for the remaining 18 million must be imported.

From where will food for the surplus 21,000,000 come in 1950? Or for the surplus 40,000,000 in 1960?

The American Geographical Society, in a special survey of the enemy's potentialities in 1943, observed sagely: "For the present leaders of Japan, clearly, the fear that in the future their people may be at a greater numerical disadvantage with other Asiatic races far outweighs their concern lest the means of life run short at home." That "fear" and "concern" have been substantially and paradoxically eased by defeat.

To boost Japan's population, the victors themselves are stolidly helping to guarantee in victory and peace the deficient "means of life" which the warlords could not ensure in a smash-and-grab war on an imperial scale.

•

Germany Today Is Small and Packed

By IAN COLVIN

Berlin.

GERMANY is facing a high pressure problem of population, and the four Control Commissions are wondering to what extent they can properly extend their functions to the birth-rate of Germany.

The mean average of births per thousand of the population in the British zone was 16.1 in 1946 and 15.9 for the first six months of 1947, compared with a death-rate of 12.4 and 13.0 for the same periods.

This is three births per thousand less than in Hitler's boost-birth years, but still equivalent within a few decimal points to the birth-rate in Great Britain.

The population of Germany today is 65,910,000, not counting some 3.500,000 prisoners of war still in the U.S.S.R.

These people are packed into a Germany reduced by the loss of areas equivalent in size to the whole of Wales, all England south of the Thames and Severn, and Yorkshire. In Sleswig there is one refugee to every original inhabitant, and in a village in Lippe there were 130 natives and 120 refugees billeted on them.

The effects of low diet, loss of manpower during the war, insecurity and lack of a future have still not succeeded in appreciably reducing the German birth-rate, while under Allied supervision, infant mortality is being steadily reduced.

It is at present 98 per thousand in the British sector of Berlin, not very different from that of Glasgow, and in the whole British zone about 90 per thousand.

The living space per head in the British zone is now seven square yards per person, and more Germans are still flowing in, either scared out of the Soviet zone by labor conditions or expelled from New Poland.

There are also some tens of thousands of Germans to be repatriated from overseas and neighboring countries.

In 1933, when Germany was a quarter as big again as she is at present her population was 65,336,000. Despite the most staggering defeat in history, and a reduction in her territory, the population is higher today.

• •

SNOW

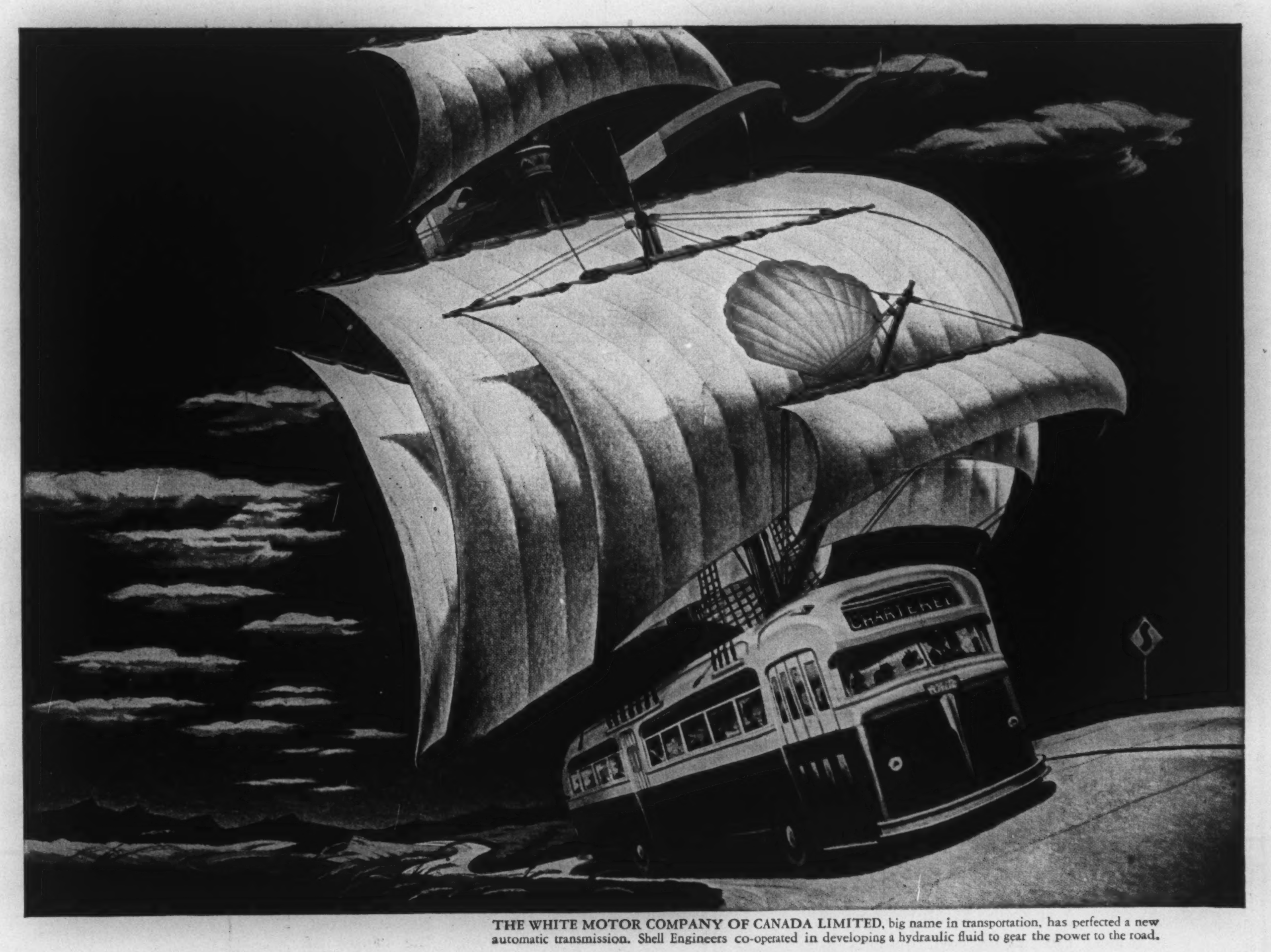
HOW beautiful is snow
Falling . . . hushed . . . white . . .
Frail.
Polka-dotting steep roofs,
Icing garages,
Making suddenly mysterious
What was unattractive
Five minutes earlier.
Muffling footsteps.
Falling on the little red
Lifted faces of the children.
Furring their mittens
And the bobs
On their caps.

Especially to the trees
Is the snow
Kind.

Suddenly bearing deep white buds
The dark branches put forth this
whiteness.
Held to a blurred sky
They are luminous
Pearly.

Children hold their breath
To listen to the soft slough of the
snow falling,
Raising their eyes in wonder
To where a row of little icicles
Have become upside-down tapers
On a church roof!

MONA GOULD



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SHELL

THE SCIENCE FRONT

Quest for a Longer Life Involves Simple Rules and Vast Research

By EDWARD PODOLSKY

THE fight for longer years continues. Scientists are still busy in the laboratories, clinics and hospitals, trying to find out why we age and what can be done to retard this process. New processes, new operations, new serums are coming to the fore in the fight against old age.

Among the methods evolved within recent years is a modification of the Steinach operation. In the very beginning it was known that the effects of Steinach's methods were not permanent. The time came when they slowly began to recede. All these years Steinach continued his experiments in the same field with the final result that a second operation, distinctly different from the first, was evolved. Since there would be no sense in performing the tying off of the excretory ducts a second time; another means of stimulating the genital gland to new activity had to be evolved. Steinach achieved this with a procedure which consisted in making a small incision in the skin surrounding the gland. Freed from the strangulating environment, the imprisoned gland began to grow, to expand anew and to form new hormone-cells. This was known as Steinach No. 2.

The technique evolved by Drs. Ullmann, Lakatos and Lebedinsky took this identical principle as their point of departure: that of making room for the expansion of the aging gland. At first the Steinach No. 2 was performed exclusively on males.

It remained for the Italian surgeon Tommaselli to ascertain that the genital gland of the aging woman, between forty and fifty years of age, was affected in exactly the same manner as the male gland, namely, the skin in which it was shrouded began to wither and shrink and thus suffocated the enclosed tissue. Even if the gland itself remains young it suffers and suspends its activities when it is squeezed.

Tommaselli therefore argued that a small incision in this skin, the so-called *Tunica,* ought to produce the same effect as the Steinach No. 2 did upon the male gland, that is, restore its freedom and give it a possibility of resuming its vital functions. He began to experiment on female dogs and the results surpassed his most daring expectations. The conclusive proof of the success of the rejuvenation operation was given by the fact that, after three years of sterility, an old bitch became pregnant and bore a litter of healthy pups. As yet this operation has not yet been tried on human beings.

A short time ago Dr. Howard J. Curtis, director of biological research at the Clinton Laboratories, Oak Ridge, Tenn., reported to the American Chemical Society that some types of radiation caused rats and mice to age rapidly and die prematurely—a discovery which he predicted will aid the current scientific attack on the whole problem of aging. Soon after Dr. Edgar J. Murphy, former head of pilot-plant operations at Oak Ridge, claimed that the opposite also may be true. "It may be possible to find ways and means of using correct dosages and proper applications of radiations to extend the period of youth," he stated.

Aging Effects of Rays

The discovery of the aging effects of radiations on animals was made during investigations of the possible menace to workers in bomb plants. The radiations include gamma rays, beta rays (electrons) fast neutrons and slow neutrons. All these invariably accompany the fission process and the natural radioactive decay of uranium.

Experimental animals were exposed to pure and intense beams of these powerful rays. After large doses of radiation, death occurred in from ten to thirty days. It has not yet been possible to single out the cause of death.

If the doses of radiation are large, of one type only, and just below the killing level or if they are small and repeated frequently over a long period, either the animals die of old age, that is sooner than normal animals, or they develop cancer in later life and die.

The method that is attracting the greatest amount of attention in prolonging human life at the present time is that of Dr. Bogomolets. The theories and practical application of these theories in the field of longevity promulgated by Dr Bogomolets are well known in the Soviet Union and are quickly attracting attention all over the world. In 1938 the Bogomolets Institute in Kiev sent a special expedition of scientists to Abkhazia in the Caucasian Mountains. The object was a field study in human longevity. Twelve persons with ages ranging from 107 to 135 were examined by the doctors of the expedition. All of them were in the best of health, and the youngest of the group, a stripling of 107, announced that he was planning to get married again.

It was the opinion of Dr. Bogomolets that these long-lived people were not curiosities, but normal individuals who managed to live the normal span of human life. The Bogomolets Institute, which is devoted to the study of longevity estimates that nearly 30,000 persons in the U.S.S.R. today have passed the century mark, and that there is no reason why many more thousands should not do so.

Dr. Bogomolets was not only a biological scientist but a social scientist as well. He knew that social conditions have profound biological effects on the human body. He attributed, among other things, the causes of premature old age to social conditions, such as hunger, cold, poverty, poor hygienic conditions, all of which have definite effects on the human organism and render it susceptible to a variety of devitalizing diseases. The use of improper food, the inordinate consumption of alcoholic beverages, the breathing of impure air, all have deleterious effects on health which tend to shorten human life.

Minor Ailments

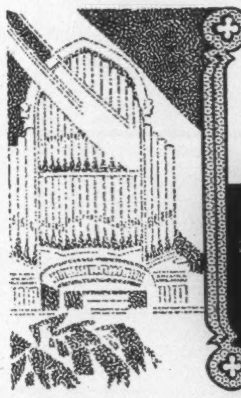
It is well known that the major diseases of mankind, such as syphilis, tuberculosis, ryphus, malaria, arthritis, etc. very definitely tend to shorten human life. Dr. Bogomolets also contended that the minor ailments such as the ordinary cold, infections of the nose, throat, sinuses, tonsils and other very common and ordinary ailments also tend to shorten life.

The first requisite in prolonging human life is to enforce the principles of preventive medicine. The living conditions of the people must be improved. There must be a sufficiency of the proper foods. The air must be freed from impurities. There must be moderation in the use of alcohol and tobacco. Ordinary, common sense hygienic measures must be carried out. The prevention of colds and other infections is necessary. Certainly the major ailments must be avoided by the employment of all the preventive measures that modern medicine has to offer.

The main principle that Dr. Bogomolets put forth is that since the aging of the human body begins to manifest itself with the aging of the connective tissue, to preserve the strength and health of the connective tissue is of prime importance in the fight against the advances of old age. Working with his son, Dr. Olog Bogomolets, Bogomolets performed a great many experiments in his institute. Recently he had announced: "We in the institute have found a reliable way of acting upon the connective tissue. We inject a fluid with a rather complicated name, antireticular cytotoxic serum."

The effect of this anti-reticular cytotoxic serum is to stimulate the functions of the physiological system of connective tissue. Overdoses must be avoided, as they have been found to have just the opposite effect. When properly administered this serum has been used successfully to hasten the healing of fractures, the alleviation of arthritis of the joints, such as a preventive against the recurrence of tumors after their removal. The serum tends to retard the process of exhaustion of the human body, to delay the setting in of senility and to overcome the factors which tend to destroy the connective tissue and thus age the body prematurely.

Dr. Bogomolets had some definite suggestions for the average person who had ambitions to prolong his



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life. His first principle was *work.* The health of the human body demands that all its functions be brought into activity which can best be achieved through work. There should be no abuse of any bodily function through excess of any kind: food, drink, overwork, etc.

Exercise has a definite place as a preventive against old age. Ten to twenty minutes of exercise a day Dr. Bogomolets considered of value. The metabolism between the tissues and the blood is speeded up through exercise and the feeding of the cells is aided along with the discharge of waste materials.

Hormone of Rest

Correct breathing, which enriches the blood with oxygen, is also of great importance because it burns up harmful toxic substances in the body. Sleep is another important factor in preventing premature old age.

One of the most remarkable achievements of the Bogomolets Institute has been a series of experiments with what they call the "hormone of rest." This hormone when used properly in the elimination of fatigue accomplishes wonders in prolonging life. The fighting of fatigue is one of the objects of modern medical science today. This hormone derived from the adrenal glands is of definite value in preventing fatigue and all its devastating effects.

The serum is made by extracting the spleen and bone marrow of a healthy human being who died by accident. This is injected into an experimental animal—the horse, for example—and reduced to a secondary serum. It is this secondary serum, or ACS, for short, that is then given to human beings. Exact dosage is important. Too much is harmful, as it tends to destroy the blood.

There is a group of glandular substances called the steroid hormones which, among other things, contain the male and female sex hormones. Both men and women have each kind. Up to the time of adolescence these hormones play a considerable role in determining the differences between the sexes. The sex hormones also play a very important part in extending the span of the useful years and the span of life.

Several years ago Drs. E. Simonson, W. M. Kearns and N. Enzer undertook a thorough study of the effect of male sex hormone injections in increasing strength and endurance in men who were continually fatigued. Specifically they set out to determine whether or not the endurance in man for muscular work could be increased by testosterone, and, if so, in what types of work. The following tests were applied: 1. absolute muscle force; 2. endurance in a heavy type of dynamic work, leading to fatigue in not more than three minutes; 3. static work with the same load as used in 2.

Four men were chosen as the subjects for this study. All four were denied treatment of any kind for a period of one month in preparation for the tests. At the end of this time each man was examined with all the tests on two occasions with an elapse of approximately three days. Treatment was then instituted. The male sex hormone was administered by mouth for a period of three weeks. At the end of this period the tests were repeated twice at two sessions. Thus any influence of training on the results obtained may be excluded.

Increases

The results were most enlightening. There was an increase of muscular performance in dynamic work of 68.4 per cent. In static work there was an increase in muscular performance of 45.5 per cent. The absolute muscular strength was slightly increased. The recovery period increased in static work. The maximum increase of pulse rate during dynamic work was diminished, indicating more efficient circulation of the blood. There was also an increased resistance of the central nervous system against fatigue.

Dr. Kearns has noted, even in a normal man of 37, "the appearance of increased muscular tone and a lessened tendency to fatigue."

In the male climacterium in which a loss of strength and energy are fundamental characteristics, the use of the male sex hormone brings about significant rehabilitory changes. Muscular strength and endurance are a significant part of the general rehabilitation. While receiving male hormone treatment such men register their appreciation of a definite change in the muscular system as evidenced by the hand grip, ability to walk more rapidly and with greater endurance. Other observations made following treatment with the male sex hormone is easily fatigued, physically depressed and generally run-down men are that there is greater mental ability not only in concentration, but in fulfilling of social and economic responsibilities. There is, first, mental quietude and repose replacing the previous irritability, and, later as the energies improve, there is increased interest in business and social life and the daily round of activities.

The fact that the male hormone has definite effects in increasing strength and endurance is not only based on clinical experience, but on precise laboratory work on animals as well. Dr. Papanicolaou found a generalized muscular development and enlargement, especially of the chest muscles, after prolonged administration of the male hormone in immature male and female guinea pigs.

Other Advances

The attainment of old age is no longer as formidable a struggle as it was in former times. Advances in pediatrics, preventive medicine and sanitation have increased considerably the life expectancy of our younger age groups. Already, today, some 13,000,000 individuals, or almost 10 per cent of our population, have passed the age of sixty.

Science is still on the search for means and methods of increasing the span of life. All possibilities are being explored. Many new and interesting bits of information are being made known. Some day we will, no doubt all be able to live a great deal longer than we are now. We shall have to depend upon new methods and old ones which are now being put to the test. And, there is no doubt that a great deal will depend upon ourselves, what we eat, how we live our daily lives and how we conduct ourselves.

• •

PROTHALAMION

Sonnet by a disgruntled virgin

IT ISN'T fair! Some girls get everything! !
She's got the works. She's heiress on her own
To the crown jewels, and the very throne,
A royal princess, daughter of a king.

With father's dignity, and mother's smile
And English skin and even curly hair
And royal manners (but she's worked awhile
On kindliness—she gets some credit there).

Even the changing fashion brings her charm.
The longer skirt gives height etc.
The royal waist (than mine it's better!) e-
Vokes the New Look — or a royal arm.

And now Prince Charming—blond, too! I suppose. . .
Oh, Daddy, Daddy! Buy me one of those! !

MARIAN GIMBY

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4. **OPERATION** They know Underwood offers more operating features that mean greater flexibility, greater accuracy, greater speed—with *all* important controls at the finger-tips;

5. **SERVICE** They know Underwood factory-trained service is available anywhere, anytime—with company-operated branches in *all* principal Canadian cities.

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UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITERS — CANADA'S SEVEN-OUT-OF-TEN CHOICE!

THE MELTING POT

One Vacancy!

By J. N. HARRIS

Montreal.

WHEN a public official leaves office, it has long been the custom to gloss over any little dispute or disagreement he may have had with his superiors, which is known as Not Letting the Side Down. In England, he is usually elevated to the peerage, or sent to govern an outpost of Empire, like the young Lord in Hilaire Belloc's poem who was told by his grandfather, the Duke:

But as it is, my language fails.
Go out and govern New South Wales!

Recently, however, an official of a Crown Corporation in Montreal was dismissed, and words like "glaring inefficiency" were bandied about, contrary to all tradition and practice.

It seems that the official in question was in the department that took down all the details about people who wanted houses, and told them why they couldn't have them.

His downfall began, it is said, when he started adopting a sympathetic attitude to homeless people. It seemed harmless (at first) but this sort of thing is apt to grow. The time came when it was necessary to turn a lot of people out of their accommodations, former army barracks which they had commandeered. The reason they had to leave was that the barracks were to be remodelled to provide housing accommodation.

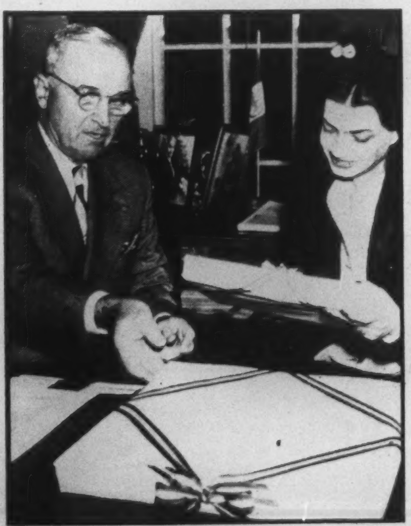
The official in question, weakened by the habit of sympathizing with homeless people, was seen to have tears in his eyes, as he filled in the 27 forms required for an eviction order. Dismissal followed rapidly. The repercussions were rapid and violent. Senior officials of the Corporation were accused of "collusion with the Provincial Command of the Canadian Legion", or vice versa. Emergency meetings were called, resignations and full-scale inquiries called for, and every married couple sharing accommodation with the in-laws sat up and took notice.

Was something going to happen? It hardly seemed likely.

But all at once people began to think of the serious consequences of the sudden arrival of adequate housing. It would certainly be the most violent social revolution the country had seen for many years, and nobody could really hazard a guess at the outcome.

We saw something of the confusion that would follow on a recent visit to a newly-opened housing development. Middle-aged grooms were carrying brides with three or four children over the doorsteps of new apartments.

Mothers-in-law were frantically arranging furniture, grasping for the last threads of authority. Tired looking men sat smoking on packing cases in their unfurnished rooms, saying, "Gosh, just think, it's ours".



President Truman recently awarded the Legion of Merit to Mohammed Reza Shah Pahlavi of Iran. The award was presented to Princess Achraf, just before her return to her country, along with a signed portrait.

The mother of two healthy children was heard to complain that she had bought a chicken, and found it filled with the most *ghastly* bits and pieces, which she had been forced to remove and throw away before she cooked it. She had then turned the oven on to "Preheat", inserted the chicken and gone to church. The wretched bird had practically disappeared when she returned.

The happiest man we saw was one who sat on the window-sill, while his wife's mother went about arranging things.

"You should put your Tri-Lite here," she was saying, "and plug the radio in to this outlet. Then if you have the overstuffed chair in this corner . . ."

The expression on her son-in-law's face is difficult to describe. It was tolerant, yet at the same time it would serve as a *prima facie* case of dumb insolence, a charge now obsolete in the armed forces.

"Go on, old girl," he seemed to be saying. "Have your last fling. We're on our own now."

Those are things that happen when only a few people get new apartments. What will happen when everybody can get proper housing?

So far, this is a purely hypothetical question, as the Department of Reconstruction has consistently ignored our own certain solution of the whole problem.

Our solution is to alter the attitude of everybody in a position to help by a high-handed action. Their attitude, at present, is the inevitable "Pull up the ladder, George, I'm in the dinghy" to which all human creatures are prone.

This could be altered by forcibly billeting all housing officials, and all holders of government contracts, with their in-laws, until the crisis is all over. Failing in-laws, they could be forced to share accommodation with each other, including kitchen and bathroom, with no smoking, drinking, or parties allowed.

•

HOW long is it since our General Chisholm was spreading consternation by denying the existence of Santa Claus, conscience, right, and wrong? It all seems so dated now, but despatches from out-of-this-world spots like Topeka, Kansas, indicate that the General is still at it.

We never had any real quarrel with him about Santa Claus, a sinister figure who was always about to ruin our young life as the result of simple misdemeanors that our parents would ordinarily overlook.

Yet we should like to quarrel with General Chisholm about some other things (and it's not just because he was a general either). In his famous lecture, he states that much of this world's trouble is caused by fears and prejudices imbibed at the mother's knee (so to speak). Then he goes on to tell us the greatest bogey-man story of all time, one that could easily haunt our dreams and drive us into a flat panic.

This, of course, is his story of biological warfare, and pestilences that will wipe us all out in a few days. We have only General Chisholm's word for it that such a method of warfare exists. The nearest thing we have found to an authority on bacteriology tells us that it is "extremely unlikely", and that such pestilences would be local in effect, and not terribly certain at that.

That isn't our point, though. What we don't like is the way the General copies the methods of old-fashioned Mammas, and tries to frighten us into good international behavior with horrid stories. He seems to want us to drop all ideas of morality on the smaller scale, and to live in some sort of social anarchy, fearing only the Chisholm Blight.

Our fear of the C.B. would then be so great that we could forget the fate of Mr. Petkoff and millions of others, and start to love the Soviets. even bringing ropes.

If General Chisholm will report to our study after prep, he can lie down on the sofa and tell us the sad story of his life. We shall then endeavor to find out what nasty thing he saw in the woodshed when *he* was two.

•

PROFESSOR GAMBIT, of the Arnprior Technological Institute, has discovered a new form of radiation in the occultation band of frequencies. He has named them Gambit Rays, and according to his claim, they can easily outdistance light rays on a damp day.

"Over a measured mile, the Gambit Ray was clocked at .003 microseconds faster than an ordinary light ray. Over long distances, the superior staying power of the Gambit Ray has proved it an even more certain winner. In a recent trial, Gambit Rays and ordinary radio waves were reflected back from the moon, carrying a radio broadcast.

"The Gambit Ray receiver was giving the answers on a quiz program before the ordinary rays had even given the questions, and at the end of the trial, the Gambit was more than a chapter ahead on a daytime serial".

Dr. Gambit has arranged a further trial next week, under the auspices and according to the rules of the Canadian Society of Physicists. Probable starters, handicaps, and prices are as follows:

Course—186,000 miles, out and back.

Light Ray (scratch)—11-8
Roentgen (.001 microseconds)—7-6
Gamma (.002 microseconds)—Evens
Sound Wave (5 days, 12 hours)—40-1
CFRB (.002 microseconds)—100-8
CBC entry (.002)—4-1
Gambit (scratch)—5-1 on, with no takers.

Gambit should win in a canter, although, if obstacles are encountered, Roentgen's staying power through tough going will make it the entry to watch.

• •

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BREWING mead they say began
In the reign of Athelstan;
And went on for years until
Harold fell on Senlac Hill.
This the beverage so heady
Made King Ethelred unready.

Britons in their hour of need
Once again are brewing mead,
Product of their busy bees,
Fit for shipment overseas.
Extract of fermented honey,
It's the tipple for our money.

Now, as days grow cold and short,
We'll enjoy a brand new snort.
In our favorite tavern sit.
Lift a mead and cherish it.
Hear familiar phrases,
"Brother!
One good mead deserves another."

Bright the prospect glows for us,
If politicians raise no fuss;
Nor decree a "Mead-less Day"
Precedent tc that called "Pay";
Nor insist this drink new-fashioned
Must for us be fully rationed.

In the lute may grow a rift,
Ointment have a fly in it.
So, if too much mead we take
Trouble may be on the make,
Known as domestic strife,
When we go home to mead the wife.

GEOFFREY WARBURTON COX

• •

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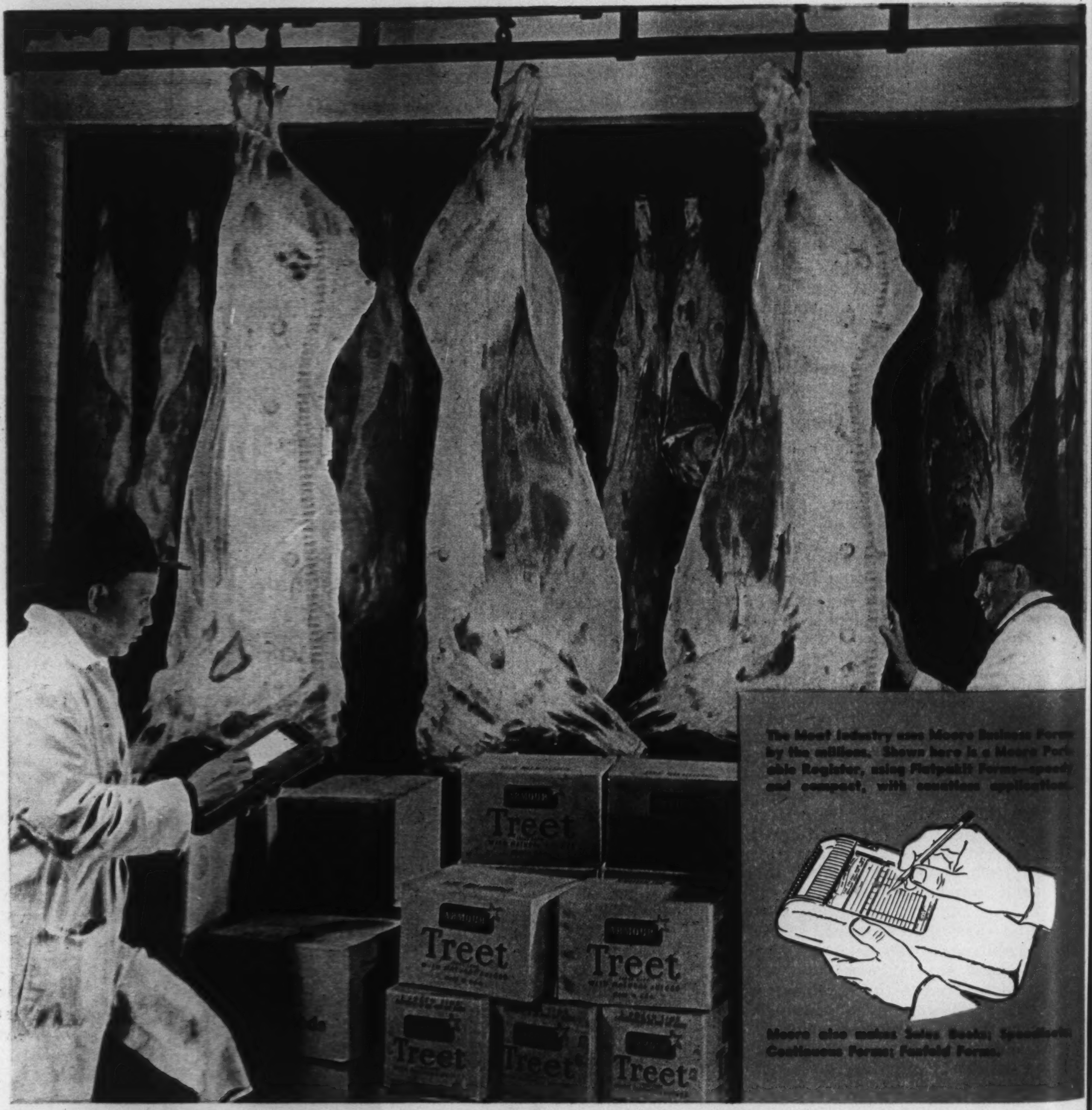
AH, still small voice, your tone is gruff—
I hate your constant griping at me.
Right now I've enemies enough
Without a conscience sniping at me.

P. J. BLACKWELL



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Emissaries for Unity But Good Actors Too

By MAY AND ROSS WILLMOT

Les Compagnons de Saint Laurent, Bessborough Trophy winners at last spring's Dominion Drama Festival, are not only good actors but also emissaries of good-will from French Canada to English Canada. Director Father Legault and the members emphasize the promotion of national unity while working hard to keep their place as one of the finest dramatic groups in the dominion. They now have a new drama workshop and theatre. Father Legault plans for the strengthening of his group with English Canadian actors.

THE black-frocked figure looked a bit out of place on the Toronto stage last winter.

"Here we are," he was saying, "a group of French-Canadian actors from priest-ridden Quebec in the midst of the narrow-minded Torontonians. Yet we seem to be getting along very well together."

The thunderous ovation that greeted Father Emile Legault and Les Compagnons de Saint Laurent after this sally convinced them that though French and English Canada undoubtedly have their prejudices, there is a common meeting ground in the drama.

Just before, this unique dramatic group had carried away top honors at the Dominion Drama Festival at London, Ontario, with their performance of Molière's *"Le Médècin Malgré Lui."* Most of the audience did not understand the French, but they could recognize good acting when they saw it. Father Legault admits that neither he nor his troupe completely understood the English plays.

This season again, English Canadian audiences in Toronto and Ottawa, as well as in Montreal and Quebec City, are to be exposed to the best in French Canadian dramatic art as portrayed by this group.

Helped by the winning of the Bessborough trophy, the culmination of ten years of hard work, the Companions have now bought themselves a new community workship, home and theatre, from which they intend to send out emissaries of good-will to English Canada. The group has been re-organized and an English section is to be formed to carry out the goal of promoting national unity and culture.

The driving force behind the group is still Father Legault, their director, who originally started the Companions to spread Christian ideas while teaching at the Collège de St. Laurent near Montreal. Interested in drama for itself alone, he occasionally goes on the boards in private. If he had his way, he would have a wide-open repertoire, chosen for dramatic reasons alone. Now the more *scabreux* plays are not taken.

Two-Language Productions

He plans for the strengthening of his group with English Canadian actors and also eventually intends to produce plays which are capable of translation into both languages. In the meantime he and his actors are studying the English language so that their diction will be improved. For many years now English students anxious to learn French have been attending the performances of Les Compagnons. A school of dramatic art is to be opened by the group on all aspects of the stage and some of the lectures are to be on the English contributions.

Fittingly enough, the new home of Les Compagnons is St. Thomas Church in Montreal, which was purchased by the group and by its friends. While it is being remodelled, performances are being held in the Gesu Hall, scene of so many of their former triumphs. There will be space in the old church for 700 drama-goers and the nearby presbytery will become the dwelling place for those of the group who come from out of town. They will also have their own library, lecture rooms, and chapel there. The communal farm at Vaudreuil at the junction of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers is to be sold. It was found to be too far from Montreal, particularly in winter.

Just as in the former domain, the group will spend all their working hours together the year round, studying, rehearsing and performing in the theatre. On Sundays they go to church services together. Father Legault insists on this community living so that his actors may acquire all the virtues which they portray. Their vices, he thinks, are easily mimicked, but "it is impossible to look courageous and pure on the stage if you are not that way."

All his actors undergo rigorous training in all phases of their art. He gives particular attention to the way they handle themselves. Effective gesture was particularly in evidence in the prize-winning performance of *"Le Médècin Malgré Lui."* He claims he has never made any deep study of the drama, but was particularly impressed by the ideas of Leon Chancrel, while visiting London, England, thanks to the *Prix d'Europe* given him by the Quebec government. His success with the production of the annual play at St. Laurent College brought him this honor. Subsequently he founded Les Compagnons.

FATHER EMILE LEGAULT

Probably his best-known pupil is Paul Dupuis, who starred in the Canadiam film success, *"La Forteresse."* Dupuis is now in England with a contract from J. Arthur Rank. Another pupil, Jean Gascon, was awarded a Quebec Government scholarship to study in Paris. Rénée David is well-known to Quebec children as their beloved Madeleine of the radio program, *"Madeleine et Pierre."*

The semi-professional group now numbers about 20, although not all of them are full-time performers. Some of them work on the radio as well. They are paid wages for their work and some of them intend to stick with Father Legault for the rest of their lives, although he repeatedly warns them that they will never get rich.

The group has come a long way since Father Legault started them out in the rather revolutionary fashion of having girls appear in a play at the boys' college of St. Laurent. However, dramatic teaching had been a part of the school's curriculum since it was founded by the Congregation of the Holy Cross more than 100 years ago. Since then they have presented on the professional stage more than 60 plays, largely drawn from the French classics, but including Shakespeare and such moderns as Jean Anouihl.

Their season opened on Saturday night, Oct. 11, with *"La Savatière Prodigieuse"* by Lorca, the Spanish comedy writer, and *"L'Apollon de Bellac"* by Giradoux. Other plays in the repertoire for this season are Racine's *"Andromaque,"* Claudel's *"Le Père Humilié,"* Molière's *"Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme,"* as well as what they call a *soirée de fantasie,* a hodge-podge of small acts.

They have made several tours through New England, where there are many French Canadians, and every summer they make the rounds of their own province's parish halls. They have received invitations from France and South America but Father Legault wants to get a completely successful Canadian play before they make the trip. They have played *"Maluron"* by Felix Leclerc, who produced the play on the life and problems of Quebec after living with the Companions, and they are looking forward to another from the same author. Father Legault hopes the group's new English connection will open the way for such plays, for he believes that English Canadians have written better plays than the French Canadians.

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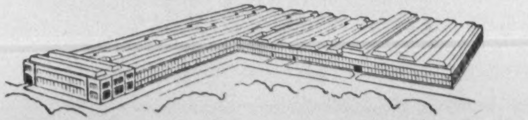

The Studebaker Corporation of Canada, Limited, Hamilton, Ontario

A West Indies Dominion from Crown Colonies

By JOHN A. STEVENSON

The movement toward self-government in the British West Indies may develop as a federation of the Caribbean colonies. A recent conference of the colonies at Jamaica endorsed the principle of federation and appointed a committee to work out a plan. This writer, for many years Canadian correspondent of the London Times, examines the situation and finds the time for such a consolidation move growing ripe, both on this side of the Atlantic and in the U.K.

The British Socialist Government is sympathetic to the views of colonial labor leaders and has already given promise to promote the advance to self-government in the Crown Colonies.

SOME twenty years ago David Lloyd George stirred to great wrath the ruling white classes of the British colonies in the Caribbean Sea, when he declared that they were "the slums of the Empire." But the progressive deterioration of their fortunes since he coined this unflattering description, has made it completely accurate today, and they have presented successive British Governments with almost as many baffling problems as their own domestic slums.

In their fortunes Canada has a considerable interest through her trade relations and banking connections with them. When their troubles became acute after the close of World War I, one of the solutions proposed was that Canada should take them under her wing either by complete incorporation in the Dominion or by the assumption of the role of guardian trustee. However, the advocates of this policy found that there was scant support in Canada, where efforts were being made to repair the racial cleavage produced by military conscription, for the idea of injecting the complication of a fresh racial problem, which would be involved by the absorption of a multitude of colored people. Nothing has been heard of this project for many years.

But Canadians cannot fail to be interested in the latest move for the betterment of the distressful plight of the British West Indian islands. It took shape at a Caribbean Conference recently held at Montego Bay in Jamaica. There the delegates appointed by the legislatures of the different colonies endorsed the principle of federation and appointed a committee charged with the task of working out plans for a scheme. This would embrace in the same political fold Jamaica, Barbados, British Guiana, Trinidad, British Honduras, the Leeward and Windward Islands and perhaps later the Bahamas and Bermuda and have Dominion status as its ultimate objective.

Brightest Jewels

Time was when these British colonies in the Caribbean were counted among the brightest jewels of the British Crown. Strong garrisons were maintained in them, and thousands of British soldiers and sailors, mostly killed by fever, lie buried in their cemeteries. During the 18th century, until Trafalgar shattered the naval power of France and Spain, the British navy during different wars spent a great deal of its energies in protecting the islands and the great West Indian convoys of merchantmen, which brought their sugar and other produce to Britain. The reason for this solicitude was that they were a great source of wealth. Through the cheap labor provided by the system of slavery, the sugar and tobacco plantations yielded to their owners rich fortunes, which enabled families like the Lascelles and the Malcolms to buy large estates in Britain, settle down as landed gentry and gain admission to the then very select aristocratic caste. Lady Holland, the famous hostess of Holland House, was a West Indian heiress. The Gladstones made part of their fortune in British Guiana and the Barretts, the family of Mrs. Browning, the poetess, derived their wealth from plantations in Jamaica.

Not a few prominent families in Britain have a strain of colored blood of West Indian origin, and in one Scottish parish there survives a story that, when a mulatto lady of a pious turn, who had become chatelaine of the local castle, engaged in one of her periodical quarrels with the minister about church affairs, the latter would rebuke her from the pulpit in a thundering sermon on the text "There has come into our midst a woman of Ethiopia". And for two centuries what was called the West Indian interest was a powerful factor in both houses of the British Parliament. It is a matter of record that when the Treaty of Paris, which ended the Seven Years War was being negotiated, there was serious support for the idea that, since it would hardly be fair to strip France of all her overseas colonies, she should be allowed to keep Canada and should cede instead two sugar islands, which British forces had captured.

Freedom With Problems

The abolition of slavery in 1833 ended the great era of prosperity for the British West Indies and while it gave the colored folk the immense boon of freedom, it brought in its train grave economic and social problems. These were aggravated when Britain, adopting free trade, left her Caribbean colonies to shift for themselves economically. In later years when the expansion of cane and beet sugar production in other parts of the world and the invention of synthetic dyes curtailed enormously the demand for their chief products, the colonies fell into a chronic state of economic depression.

Joseph Chamberlain, when he was Colonial Secretary, managed to give them some help through the establishment of a swift direct steamship service with Britain and other measures. Liberal-minded governors like Lord Ollivier in Jamaica and Sir Hubert Young in Trinidad battled with some success for social reforms and for educational progress, which the planters and other employers have persistently resisted on the ground that education "would only make the niggers dissatisfied with their lot."

During the decades between the two world wars the plight of the British colonies grew steadily worse and its grim realities were clearly set forth in two official reports made in 1939 by Earl de la Warr to the British Government and Major G. S. Orde-Browne to the Colonial Office. The common gist of these reports was that malnutrition, amounting to semi-starvation, had impaired the physical efficiency of the colored population, who were mostly wage laborers without social rights, and that they were being ruthlessly exploited by employers, whose outlook was 200 years behind the times. As constructive reforms, both reports recommended that trades unions should be encouraged, that greater facilities for education and meals for school children should be provided, and that land should be expropriated for the settlement of unemployed colored people on small holdings. The disclosures of these reports so impressed the British Parliament that during the war it endorsed a notable enlargement of the colonial development fund, which had been established to provide subsidies for the improvement of agriculture, housing, health and education in the colonial empire. The Caribbean colonies got a fair share of the fund.

About the same time acceptance of the premise that the social and economic problems of the Caribbean islands are common to all of them resulted in 1942 in the creation of an Anglo-American Caribbean Commission, for the joint discussion of questions affecting both the British and the American colonies. Since its scope was widened in 1945 by the adhesion of the governments of France and the Netherlands, it has continued to do valuable exploratory work under the title of the Caribbean Commission.

Solution?

The cooperative labors of the members of this Commission have planted the idea in certain minds that a federation of all the islands in the Caribbean sea would pave the way of the solution of their basic problems. One of the leading advocates of this policy, Professor E. E. Williams of Howard University, argues that even large islands like Cuba, Trinidad and Porto Rico are "at the economic mercy of the more advanced and powerful countries" for such

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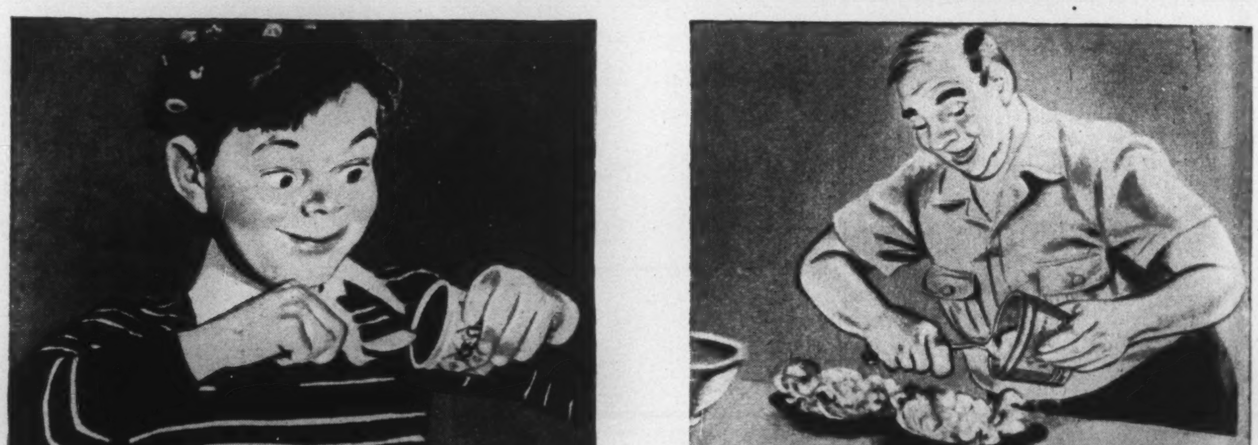
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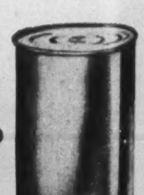

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prosperity as they enjoy. He says that a general federation, which would bring some 14 million people under the same political blanket, would give the Caribbean islands a bargaining power, which they do not now have, and facilitate the establishment of new industries, which are badly needed to provide employment and which could hardly hope to prosper within the narrow economic orbit of any one of the islands. But one difficulty is that special longstanding ties which exist between Jamaica and Britain, Porto Rico and the United States and Martinique and Guadeloupe and France, assure them a more or less reliable market for sugar, their largest crop. It is highly dubious whether these islands would be willing to forego the tangible advantages of such ties for the problematical gains of greater bargaining power and easier trade relations with their neighbors.

Moreover, the colored people of the French, British and Dutch islands are well aware of the sort of treatment that is meted out to their race in the southern regions of the U.S. Their own lot, miserable as it is, is preferable; they are fearful that a general Caribbean Federation would soon come under U.S. domination. So this larger project is for the moment regarded as impracticable and the conference at Montego Bay indicates that the British colonies have no enthusiasm for it.

Narrow Parochialism

For them the most urgent need is the removal of the curse of the narrow parochialism, resulting from their segregation into six separate units for the purposes of government. In the size of these units there is great diversity. Jamaica with 1,289,072 inhabitants in 1945 held as many people as all the other British colonies together and the population of the other units ranges from the figures of 376,146 for British Guiana and 192,841 for Barbados to the tiny musters of British Honduras, 47,682 and Dominica, 47,682. None of the colonies have fully responsible government but progress towards it is being slowly made. In most of them elected representatives, chosen on a narrow franchise, sit in the legislative assemblies and councils. But in all the units very large powers remain vested in the governors and their councils and the fundamental traits of the system known as Crown Colony government still survive.

"The theory," he wrote, "of Crown Colony government is that of a benevolent despotism. The colonial official with his public school and university training, is supposed to have a patriarchal impartiality. He is supposed to have the true interests of the native population at heart, to be superior to the power of vested interests. There are many colonial officials who believe in this themselves, in so far as their class training allows them to. But if Trinidad is a true example of Crown Colony government, the theory is a myth, covering a history of savage exploitation. Trinidad has never been a poor island. Since the English seizure of it, wealth has been constantly drained from the island, a toll taken from the various peoples imported there to be exploited. A rich island with 90 per cent of the people impoverished. The benevolent tyranny, which is supposed to be superior to the interests of the exploiting capitalist, has in fact legislated throughout in the interests of that class."

The need for the termination of this outmoded system forms the chief basis of the case for the narrower British West Indian Federation, which is stronger on political than economic grounds. It would certainly produce greater political stability and increased efficiency in administration. It would deal a blow to narrow parochialism. It would relieve certain communities, which have a smaller population than the average Canadian county, of the onerous strain of sustaining out of their meagre revenues the full panoply of a separate governmental establishment. But, most important of all, it would help to appease the now clamant agitation for a large measure of self-government, if not complete autonomy.

Unionization

The retreats which European Imperialism has had to make in Asia under pressure from the native races have not passed unnoticed in the West Indies, where the same ferment as affects non-white peoples all over the world, is now widespread. Moreover unionization has made great progress among the colored workers of the British islands, and the Caribbean Labor Congress, which draws its membership from all of them, is now a force to be reckoned with. Its leading spirit is Mr. W. A. Bustamente, an able, if rather unscrupulous, demagogue, who sits in the legislative assembly of Jamaica and is the idol of the colored population of that island and he has a useful ally in Mr. Uriah Butler, who plays a similar role in Trinidad. At one time Mr. Bustamente was a strong opponent of Federation but apparently he was converted to its merits at the conference at Montego Bay.

A British Socialist Ministry would naturally be sympathetic to the views of colonial labor leaders, whatever their color and it is also explicitly pledged to promote the advance to self-government in the Crown Colonies. So lately Mr. A. M. Crawley, M.P., the parliamentary secretary to the Minister for the Colonies, Mr. Creech Jones, has as his spokesman given during a recent visit to the West Indies a definite promise that a failure of the movement for a federation, will not mean a complete halt in progress towards self-government for "the slums of the Empire." Only drastic changes and reforms can avert a serious explosion within their bounds.

Dr. Ernesto Vinci, well-known baritone and teacher at the Royal Conservatory of Music of Toronto, will be heard over the C.B.C. network, Nov. 19, in the "Distinguished Artists Series." Songs will include music by Wagner, Liszt and Strauss.

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LONDON LETTER

Nationalization of Steel Seen as Reason for New Curb on Lords

By P. O'D.

London.

POSSIBLY in this modern so-called democratic world there is really not much place for a hereditary legislative body like the House of Lords. It is rather like finding a mastodon at work. But about the quality of its recent work there can not be much question. The Lords have, ever since the advent to power of the present Government, displayed a patience and wisdom that are wholly admirable.

They have, it is true, made a good many amendments to government Bills, but always in a constructive and conciliatory manner, and many of these amendments have been adopted. When they haven't been adopted, their Lordships have known how to submit with dignity—muttering black curses into their ermine collars perhaps, but still carefully avoiding any cause or chance of conflict.

Why then, since the House of Lords has behaved with such apparent eagerness to meet the wishes of the Government so far as it can, and to help wherever it is allowed to, why should the Government suddenly decide, as it has done, to curtail the powers of the Lords, and reduce their ability to hold up a Bill from two years to one? Why chain up a dog that has done nothing but retrieve and carry and wag his tail?

"I know," says your Socialist, "but that kind of dog always does bite sooner or later. Best to be safe."

The real answer seems to be the plan for the nationalization of iron and steel. This highly controversial measure has been postponed just now, when it would be sheer economic lunacy to proceed with it. But there is very little doubt about the intention of the Government to do so later on. The Government has given its promise. Not to carry it out would mean a tremendous split between the Right and Left wings.

In view of the postponement, there is not enough time left—if the Lords retain their power to block a Bill for two years. The chosen way out of the difficulty seems to be to cut the veto of the Lords to one year, to bring in the Bill later, and to get it passed into law before the life of the present Parliament ends. And once passed—well, the iron and steel industry will be another lot of eggs that can't be unscrambled.

A Winning Battle

Though this country has up to now led the world in the development of television, this newcomer among wireless services has still to fight hard for every bit of progress it makes. It seems still to be a sort of Ishmael, with everyone's hand against it—the theatre managers who won't let their players appear in television programs, the boxing promoters who won't let fights be televised, the film Goliaths who are so terrified of this young David that they won't have any truck or trade with him. Even newsreels are barred from the television screen.

In addition to these various handicaps, television is suffering from lack of accommodation, from lack of new broadcasting equipment, from the shortage and high cost of receiving sets. Nonetheless, progress is really being made. The promise has now been officially given that in a year the B.B.C.'s television service will have been extended to Birmingham, with programs being sent in either direction. We are told that, at the same time, definition will be twice as good as at present, and will probably also be in color.

It is true that all this is merely a matter of promise, but the Government seems determined to maintain the British lead in televsion, and to make television an integral part of the national broadcasting service, readily available and comparatively inexpensive. They mean, in fact, to get it into the ordinary home. There is a lot to be done first, but at least a start is being made.

Lives on Forever

Fox hunting in this country seems to be one of the things that is always about to die but never does. It was thought the war would kill it, and the war very nearly did. Horses and hounds were slaughtered by the hundreds. But somehow enough were kept alive and in condition for the hunts to survive.

Since the war it has picked up again rapidly though no one seems to know where the necessary money comes from. Now it receives the apparent body-blow of the petrol cut, for modern hunting depends a great deal on motor-power. People go to the meet by car, and so do their horses and the hounds. You do, it is true, see people hacking along the roads to a meet, but only those who live within a short distance. Otherwise they arrive with their horses already a bit tired, and so are at a disadvantage.

Whatever concessions the authorities may make in the way of petrol, it is certain that they will make none for such purposes as these. So what becomes of hunting? Has the Minister of Fuel and Power succeeded in doing what Hitler failed to do? Are foxes in future to live fat and leisured lives — or more probably perish ignobly by trap or poison or gun? I asked a hunting man this, half expecting him to burst into tears. Instead, he laughed.

"The odd thing is," he said, "that I really think there is going to be more hunting than ever. And it will be the real old-fashioned stuff, people hunting their own countryside, and not tearing away 50 miles and more to do it. The farmers want it. They are keen as mustard, and some of them go as well to hounds as anybody. They are even forming their own packs. Nobody can kill hunting. It's in the blood."

Members of humane societies may grieve, but there is something about a horse and a hound, the sound of the horn and the excitement of the chase, that no true English countryman can resist. As my friend said, it's in the blood.

U.K. Clouds Are Tough

Rain-making might seem to be a very unprofitable career to follow in this generally moist and melancholy climate — rather like trying to sell refrigerators up around Melville Sound.

Recently an aeroplane with a load of "dry ice" tried dropping it on clouds considered suitable, in the hope that they would be chilled into raindrops and would descend in a shower on the fortunate fields underneath. The clouds were found, the dry ice was dropped, and nothing fell but the hopes of the promoters.

The method is said to have given good results in the United States and Australia, but apparently British clouds are made of tougher stuff. They refuse to be dissolved.

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GENTLE LAXATIVE
EFFECTIVE ALKALIZER

GENUINE
PHILLIPS'
MILK OF MAGNESIA

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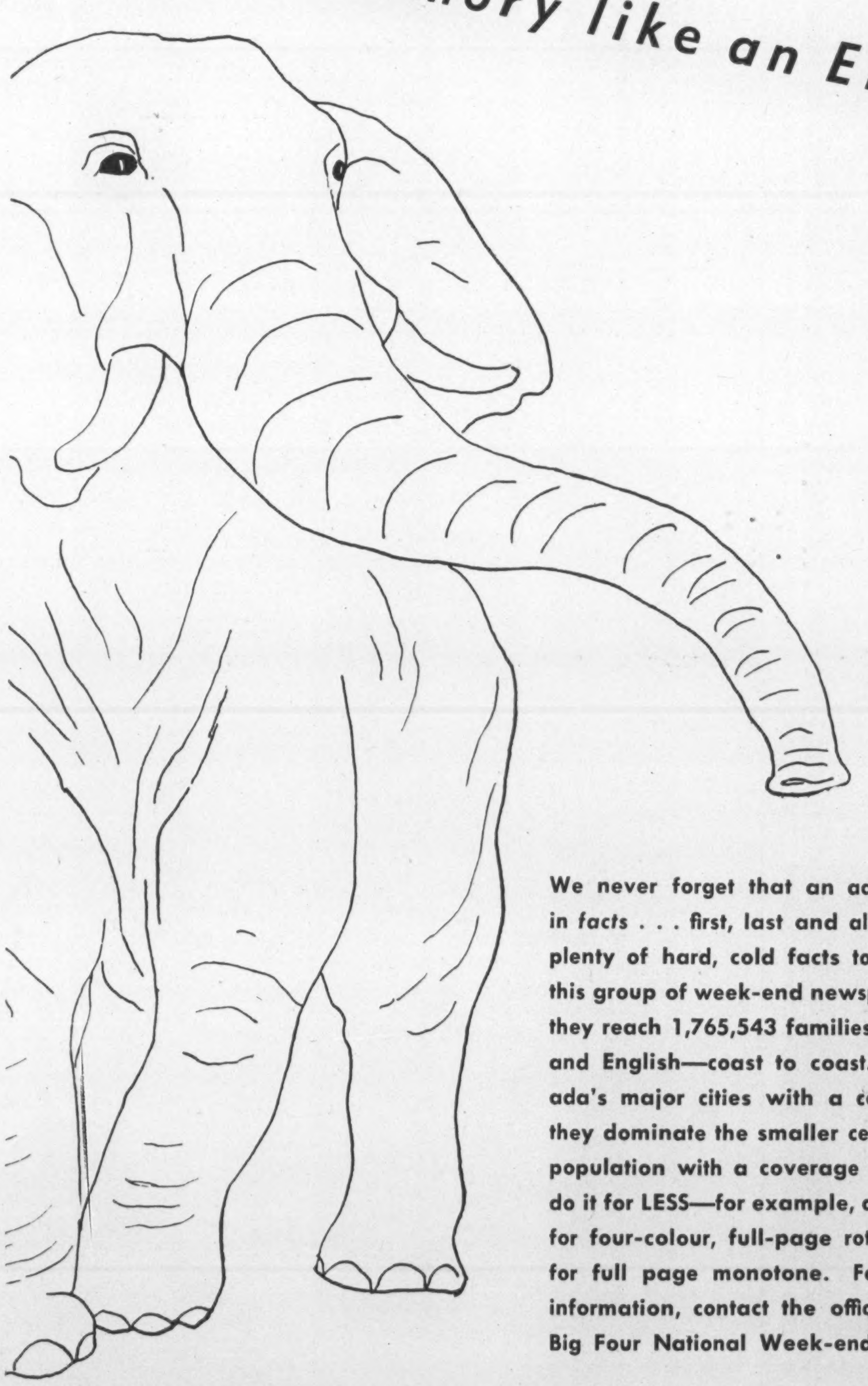
THE BIG FOUR NATIONAL WEEK-END NEWSPAPERS

We have a memory like an Elephant!



We never forget that an advertiser is interested in *facts* . . . first, last and always! And we have plenty of hard, cold facts to prove the merits of this group of week-end newspapers. For example, they reach 1,765,543 families every week—French and English—coast to coast. They blanket Canada's major cities with a coverage of 90.2%—they dominate the smaller centres 2,500 to 10,000 population with a coverage of 94.2%. And they do it for LESS—for example, a milline rate of $3.64 for four-colour, full-page rotogravure, and $2.73 for full page monotone. For complete detailed information, contact the office of any one of the Big Four National Week-end Newspapers.

STAR WEEKLY – LA PRESSE
SUNDAY LA PATRIE – THE STANDARD

Report of Progress on the Car that Millions Want

By PRESTON TUCKER

THE WAY the motoring public has received the Tucker '48 is just about the most exciting experience that an American manufacturer could have. And it carries with it a great responsibility, of which my associates and I are keenly aware.

In the hottest summer in years more than a million and a half motorists surged into exhibition halls in nine major cities to look at the Tucker '48.

In Chicago alone, half a million people came to a five-day showing of this new car at the Arena, crowding this block-long building to capacity.

A special one-day showing for members of the C.I.O.-U.A.W. at the Chicago Stadium attracted 157,000 people. These U.A.W. members know cars. They know mass production methods. And so their enthusiasm for Tucker '48 engineering . . . their quick appreciation of our exclusive features . . . meant a great deal to us.

In New York the Tucker '48 was on display at the Museum of Science and Industry for one week, during which the Museum's regular admission was charged. Museum executives report that even though ticket sales were suspended several times due to the crowds, the Tucker '48 "box office" was larger than the average first-run motion picture house on Broadway during that week.

At the Canadian National Exhibition in Toronto, at the World's Inventors Congress in Los Angeles, at special showings in Boston, Washington, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Philadelphia, the story was the same. Day after day the crowds broke all attendance records.

America is Hungry for a Completely New Car

THE RESPONSE has been far deeper than a lively interest. It has been a restless, impatient, overpowering urge to own a Tucker '48 . . . to buy it *now* . . . to drive it home!

In talking to motorists at these showings my associates and I have been asked the same question over and over:

"How long must I wait for a Tucker '48?"

This "progress report" is our answer. We feel that every motorist who has waited the long years of the war, and after, for a really new car has a right to know what is going on in the Tucker plant.

Public Financing Is Completed

OUR PUBLIC financing program was completed less than sixty days ago. Response was world-wide. This has made it possible for us to execute our lease on the great former B-29 engine plant with the War Assets Administration. So now we have taken full possession of this plant—the largest and most modern automotive plant in the world.

In the near future our dealer-distributor organization will be complete. Already territories have been assigned to 83 distributors and 1,200 dealers, who have paid the Tucker Corporation close to $8,000,000 for their franchises.

Our production plans are moving ahead rapidly, too. Here's where we stand.

Setting Up Production Lines

MAPLE BODY FORMS—accurate in the minutest detail—have been completed in 100 days . . . a record never before attained by an automotive manufacturer. We have released our body dies and have made contracts for our body stampings.

As the first step in setting up production we are building 25 pilot cars which will be on display in many cities around the first of the year.

Toolroom operations have been proceeding at top speed for many weeks to supply the precision attachments and special tooling needed on mass production lines. Seventy-five per cent of the necessary machine tools required are already on hand in the ultra modern equipment of this wartime engine factory. Engineering co-ordination of all the advanced Tucker mechanical units is going forward. Final tests are under way.

We are rearranging our factory for mass production. Some of the production lines are already being set up.

In all this work the Tucker plant gives us a priceless advantage. It is admirably adapted to mass automotive production. It was laid out by automotive men and built by the Government. No expense was spared to equip it with the newest, finest machines. It has its own foundries . . . the most completely mechanized foundries in America. It has nearly all the basic equipment to build the Tucker '48 complete in this one plant.

This means the job of getting ready for production on a completely new car is advancing at a rate never equalled in the automotive industry.

Plans for Raw Materials and Skilled Workers

THE TUCKER PLANT has another advantage, too. In Chicago's industrial South Side, it is near many of the leading raw material suppliers to the automotive industry . . . near steel plants and rolling mills. Close working relations with these plants have been established and commitments made. We have been assured that when production is ready to roll, the raw materials will be on hand.

All the skilled workers needed to build Tucker '48s will also be on hand. For in wartime this plant trained and employed 35,000 workers. Many of these men and women want to work for us. Already there are many thousands of applications for employment on file.

In the next few months, we fully expect to meet problems we can't foresee now. Every new business does. So our plans, carefully worked out as they are, must remain flexible. However, stating it broadly, this is what to expect:

Look for Tucker '48s to be coming off production lines in a matter of months. Sometime next year production should come up to the planned level of a thousand cars a day. Then you'll see Tucker '48s, *plenty of them*, on the road.

It will be a rear-engine motor car. It will have the exciting new features you've been hearing about. It will be in the medium-price field, and a more luxurious car for the money than you've ever seen.

It will be supported by a nationwide dealer-service organization, comparable to that of any car in the medium-price field. And when you get behind the wheel of a Tucker '48 you'll know you've stepped into an entirely new automotive age.

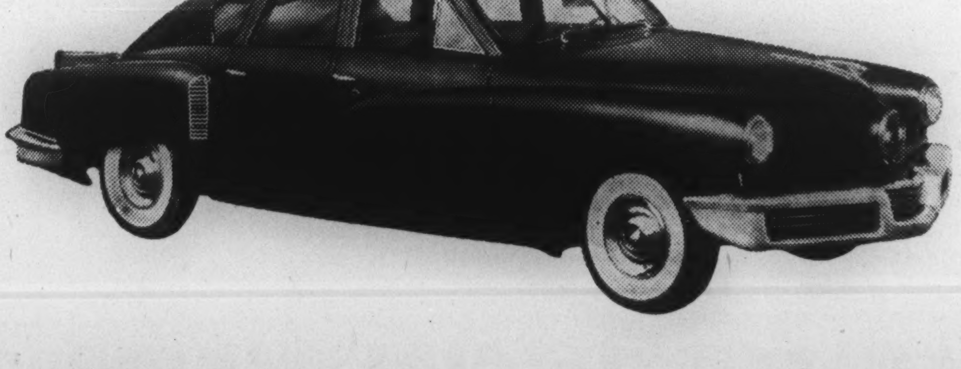
We're not going to ask you to wait for this new car one day longer than is absolutely necessary.

However, we hope you'll remember this:

Putting a new enterprise into full swing is a tremendous undertaking—particularly in the automotive field. It calls for great expenditures of effort, time and money. And it is a good thing for America that this is so and has always been so. For only a product that is thoroughly sound is worth the patience and ingenuity and solid hard work needed to produce it and distribute it on a national scale.

TUCKER PRODUCTS OF CANADA, LTD.,
720 DOMINION BANK BLDG.,
TORONTO, ONTARIO

Tucker '48



THE TUCKER '48 is a truly luxury car in the medium-price field. 150 horsepower rear engine with electronic high frequency ignition and sealed-in cooling system. 128-inch wheelbase, yet only five feet high from road to roof.

The unique Tucker design includes single disc brakes—63% more effective than conventional brakes—individual wheel suspension, and a frame lower than the center line of the wheels.

The combination of these features, plus the rear engine, makes it virtually impossible to skid this car on any kind of driving surface or to overturn it.

THE AMAZING SAFETY FEATURES OF THIS CAR WILL SET A FUTURE PATTERN FOR THE INDUSTRY

International Houses Promote Goodwill

By PHILIP STUCHEN

International Houses in the United States are a practical way of encouraging understanding and goodwill between visitors from foreign countries and their American hosts.

The author likens the atmosphere of the Houses to that of an international convention but, instead of lasting a few days amid excitement, the enthusiasm and amicable relationships are continuous in the relaxing and cultural surroundings. It is Mr. Stuchen's wish that Canada should have such a scheme so that we Canadians can get to know one another better.

AT a time when international-minded persons are striving for any possible means of encouraging understanding and goodwill among member states of the United Nations and their peoples. Canadians might well look to the United States for a practical idea which is still untried in our country but has operated there with immeasurably good results since 1924.

I have reference to an arrangement which permits students from foreign countries attending American universities and colleges or travelling in the United States, to live together with American students in an atmosphere of mutual understanding, friendliness and respect. These student hostels located at New York, Chicago and Berkeley (California) are appropriately known as "International Houses".

It has been a real and exhilarating experience for me within recent weeks to live at the New York International House. Over the main entrance to the House is chiselled the motto: That Brotherhood May Prevail. A stranger finds that spirit and comradeship prevailing and pervading the building immediately upon entering. And what is equally important, he goes along preserving and strengthening these bonds of friendship and education in his own personal terms and relations.

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In all House activities and those organized for outside, the students mingle freely regardless of color, race, religion or sex. By eating together in the cafeteria and snack bar, by attending discussion groups, teas and Sunday dinners, by participating in sports, House dances and informal parties, by joining in sightseeing trips, excursions and theatre-nights, by journeying out to the United Nations' Council or Assembly debates—these young and as well older members learn to enjoy the difficult task of living together and not being merely tolerated by one another. (I hesitate to use the word tolerated after a Dutch student made it a point to tell me that "no one enjoys being tolerated". Certainly life at International House does much better than that).

It is by this medium of exchange and understanding of one another's views, languages, customs and even food and dress that an essential job can be done in breaking down barriers, erasing jealousies and bettering relations between strange and foreign people. Here it is done in a most personal way without your being aware of it happening. And that is perhaps the most significant aspect of International House spirit and education.

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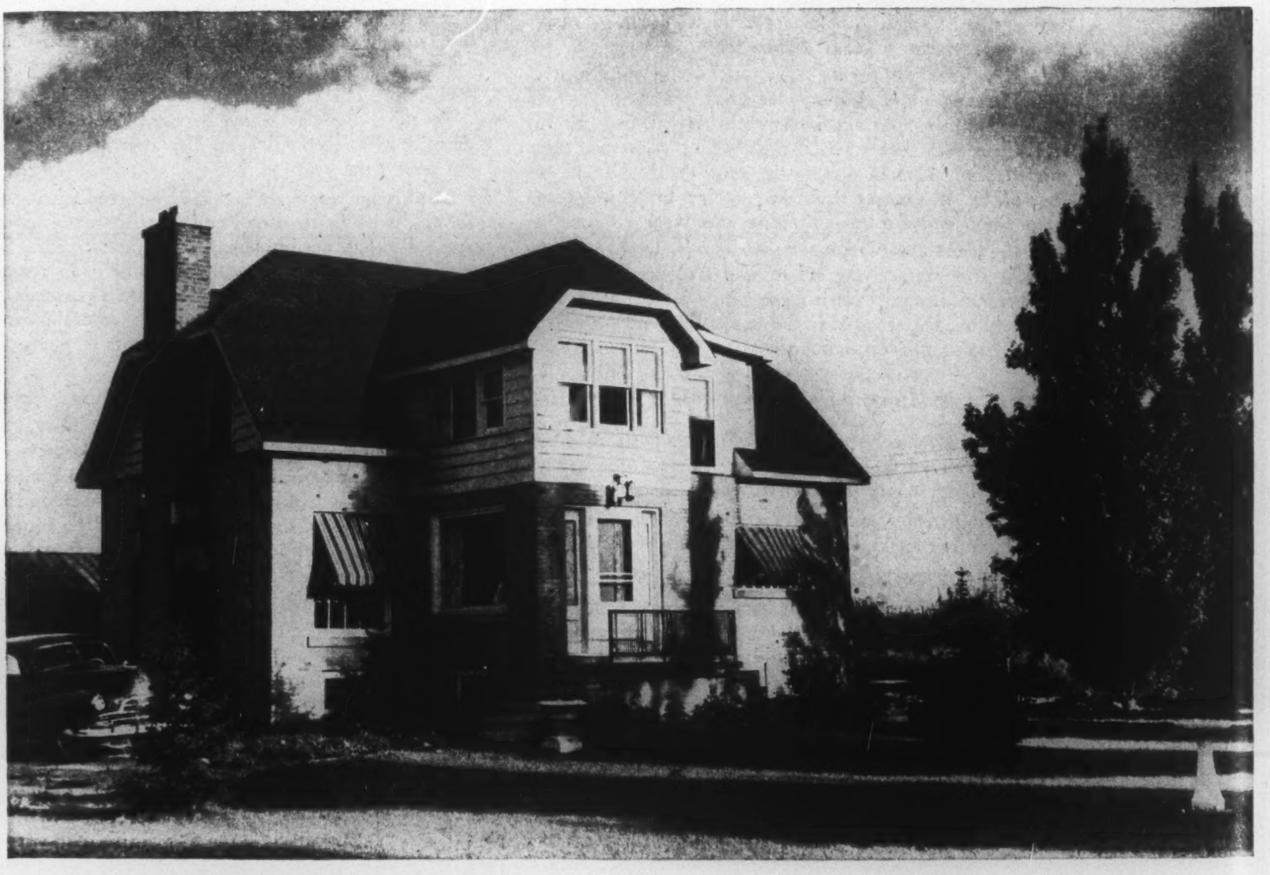

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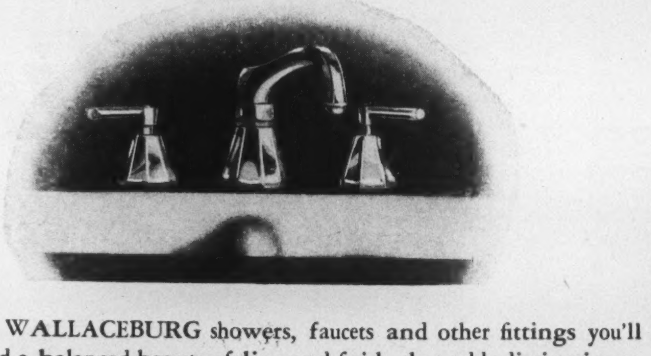

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3 — Change to Winter Gear Lubricants
4 — A to Z Chassis Lubrication
5 — Check-Test Your Battery
6 — Check Radiator Hose Connections
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8 — Check Air and Oil Filters
9 — Check Spark Plugs
10 — Check Tires, Lights, Wipers

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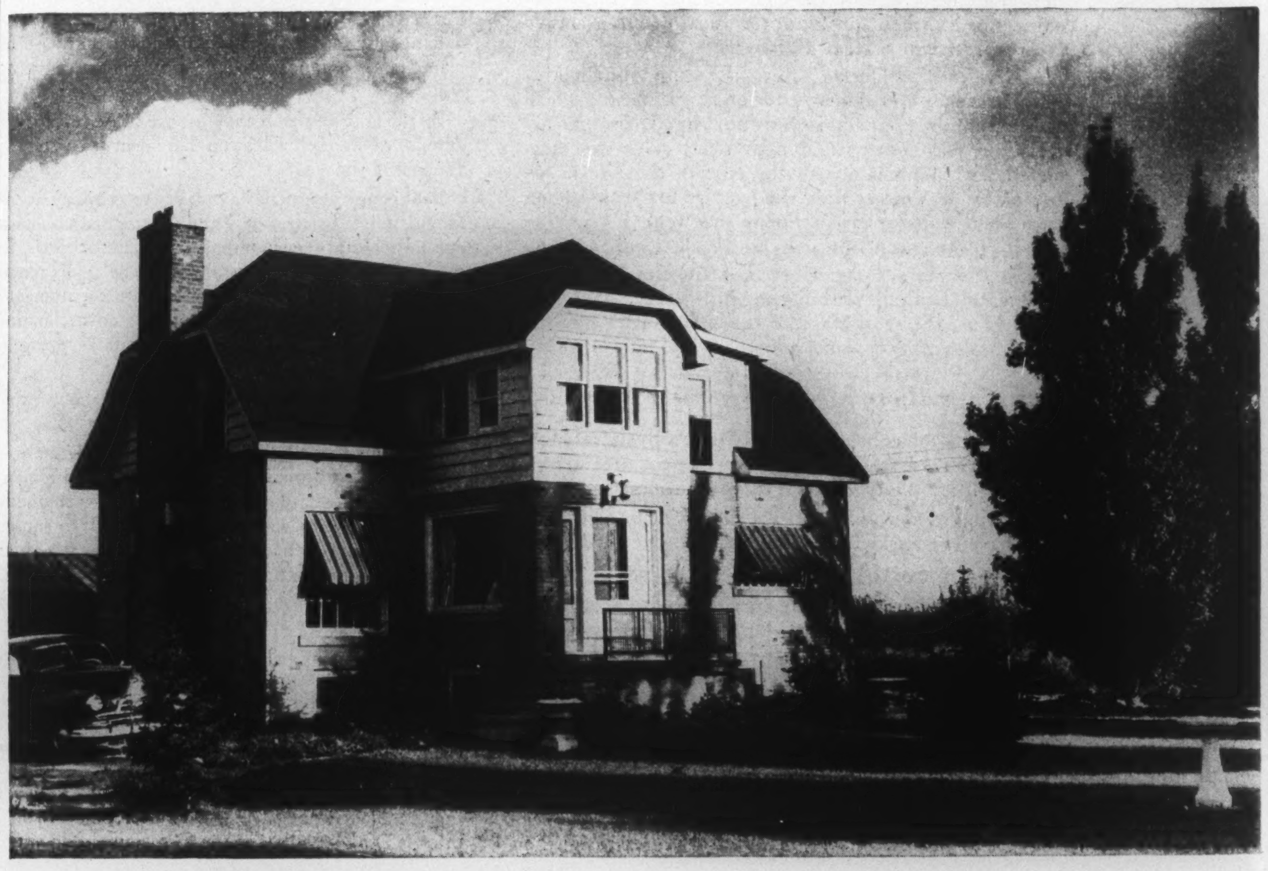

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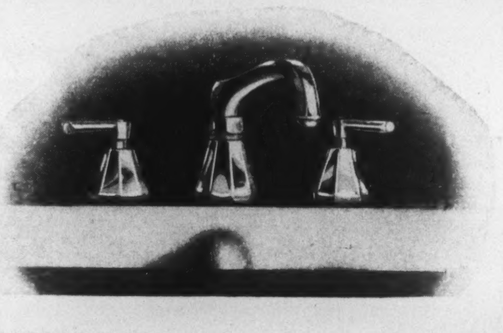

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Books for Country Folk All Across Canada

By DOROTHY ANNE MACDONALD

The three union libraries of British Columbia (Fraser Valley, Okanagan Valley and Victoria Island), as well as the province-wide system in Prince Edward Island, are an inspiring story of how books are brought to the families scattered across their wide areas. Here as well as in England, Wales and the U.S., it has been proven that the most efficient, economical service can be given when library units, fitting into a regional system, are formed.

NINETY-FIVE per cent of rural Canada is without library service. Although the country folk who live beyond the city, town and village limits comprise over one half the total population of Canada, they are without the advantages of the public library, readily available to their city brothers.

And yet, the three union libraries of British Columbia, that of the Fraser Valley, the Okanagan Valley and Victoria Island, as well as the province-wide system in Prince Edward Island demonstrate that this is a needless state of affairs; that books can be and should be easily available in the country as well as the city.

Further proof can be found throughout England and in parts of the United States; in Vermont where there is state wide bookmobile service, in the Tennessee Valley and in the county libraries of Colorado and New Jersey. Here library units which include the rural areas are active today, challenging us to follow their example, if we are to keep pace in a scientific and a tumultuous world. As Harold J. Laski, journalist, and professor at the London School of Economics, writes in the Manchester *Review*, "the public library is the fortress of democracy and the strength of its foundations measures the strength of democratic institutions generally."

Inadequate

In Ontario the Library Act does not give power to county councils to establish public libraries. This serious drawback helps to prevent the country people living outside villages from being included in county-wide schemes. Throughout most of Canada provincial library legislation is totally inadequate to service the needs of the rural population.

The Fraser Valley Union Library proves that the best overall service can be given, when municipal and other governing bodies within a certain district work together, pool their resources and unite within a regional system. The Fraser Valley is a compact, rich farming district in the south-west corner of British Columbia. Here for the first time in Canada an experiment in regional library organization was carried out. Started in 1930, it was financed for the first five years with $100,000 from the Carnegie Corporation. At the end of that time it was taken over and financed by the people of the Valley.

Every three weeks the library van travels over its 750 mile circuit, bringing books to 40,000 subscribers scattered over the Valley. The library van has its headquarters at the central library in Abbotsford, where well-trained librarians select and order books for all parts of the regional library system and handle book exchanges from all points where the van stops.

There are many of these stops along the way; at six branch libraries and at four sub branches where a semi-permanent supply of books from the central library is kept, at seventy schools where many have no other book source, and — most important — at seventeen deposit stations, which may be in crossroad stores, filling stations or private homes, in fact, wherever there is a volunteer librarian in a place easily reached by the country folk. As the van draws up to a farm or crossroad station the people gather around, chatting amiably while they await the supply of new books and special requests, which they have sent in to the central library.

Varied Requests

Some of the reference requests are amusing, some pathetic; all mean much to the individual concerned, who often has no other source of information. One person wanted to know how flies manage to walk upside down on the ceiling and, if they hold on by suction, how do they take their feet off when they lift them. A mother, whose seventeen year old was still in the eighth grade because she could not pass in arithmetic, wanted a course of reading that would educate the child at home, even without a diploma.

The Fraser Valley Union Library has a Board of Management made up of representatives from its districts. It finances itself on an assessment of 35 cents per capita of the population. Today the cost of good library service, as of most things, has increased.

The Joint Committee on Library Policy in its Program for Library Development in B. C. recommends a figure of $1 per capita per annum. It also submits "that the time has come when the provincial government must step into the breach and accept a major share of the responsibility for public library service." The breach is caused by the fact that municipalities and townships lack the resources to provide adequate library service.

The success of the Fraser Valley experiment encouraged the Library Commission to initiate two other regional library systems, one in the Okanagan Valley, the other in Vancouver Island. Today these three union libraries serving a population of just over 75,000 are a challenge to the remainder of Canada.

Prince Edward Island also has a regional library organization. From 1933-36 the Carnegie Corporation gave $110,000 to the Government of Prince Edward Island for a library demonstration. At the end of that time the library was taken over by the provincial government. This tiny island with a population of only about 90,000 lends itself nicely to a province-wide system, in effect one large library with 23 branches, 4 deposit stations and 272 school libraries. This means the islander has at his disposal not only his own local collection of around 1,000 books, but also any of the province's 50,000 volumes he may particularly request. From the headquarters at Charlottetown portable book cases of thirty books go out to the isolated districts of the island, where they are distributed by the Women's Institute.

These are no elaborate libraries housed in fine buildings. The majority are contained in a single room of the village store, post office or parish hall. Yet as the librarian moves about the library, with its cream brown walls and stained woodwork, discussing a recent book with an enthusiastic reader, and stopping at times to stir the fire in the box stove, a feeling of cheerfulness permeates the scene. Books are brought to the people.

Plans

In Saskatchewan the provincial government is carrying out plans of the Regional Libraries Act passed at the 1946 session of the legislature. Under it, regional libraries are being set up with grants from the provincial government. Library service will be provided from central libraries through sub-libraries or travelling vans.

Travelling libraries and open shelf systems can be useful in supplementing a real library, but unfortunately today too much is expected of them, and in many districts they are the only library service. The travelling library consists of boxes of books sent

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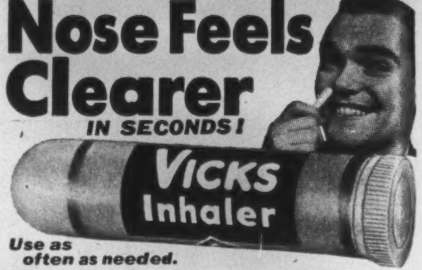

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either to supplement the book stocks of small public libraries and school libraries, or to provide one avenue to library service in communities otherwise without any. The open shelf service brings books and pamphlets to study groups and research workers. In Saskatchewan this service has been extended to include everyone.

In Ontario there is no regional library service, bringing books to families outside the villages. However, it is hoped that eventually the splendid work of the eight county library associations in Western Canada, now confined to villages and some country schools, will be extended to include the whole area.

In the U. S. there are many fine examples of regional library service. That of the Tennessee Valley is one. The Tennessee Valley Authority, a government project which developed the Tennessee River and the resources of that region, wanted to provide library service for its thousands of employees building the Watts Bar Dam. Not wishing to set up an independent library that would be closed and disappear once the dam was built, T.V.A. contracted with the local library organizations to provide this service at an expense to them that did not exceed what direct T.V.A. library service would have cost. Book vans moved through the area bringing books to construction workers at their homes and also to non-employees living in the remote regions. The real test of these methods came when T.V.A.'s contribution of funds was terminated. Many of the library board members had been reluctant the year before the library service was put into practice to ask their county officers for a few hundred dollars. Now they asked the State Legislature for an annual appropriation and received $20,000.

Direct Stimulation

T.V.A.'s success in bringing library service to the Tennessee Valley may be attributed partly to the fact that initial capital was available for the purpose, but also largely because its stimulation was direct. The people themselves working with whatever local library authorities were already functioning, got behind the movement and were responsible for its growth.

A small community cannot by itself provide adequate library service. Experts say that a library unit should consist of a minimum of 40,000 people with a minimum budget of $25,000.

England and Wales recognized this principle as far back as 1922, when the unit was taken as the county. The units are linked into a national system of eight regional libraries, giving the isolated country reader a new deal by making available to him the same books read by his brother in London.

Library service is not an end in itself. It should reach out to the community, anticipating and meeting its need in the educational and recreational sphere. Mrs. C. E. Ryan, State Librarian, Lansing, Michigan, U.S.A., speaking to a conference of the Ontario Library Association at London, Ontario, says, "We are rapidly accepting our most important function as that of adult education."

These services are expensive. But while they cannot be afforded by one small community acting alone, they can be provided by several communities pooling their resources and banding themselves into a regional library system.

• •

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Or must your talent give expression
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We bravely designate as normal?

MARY QUAYLE INNIS

REGULATIONS

applying to certain uses of

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WHEREAS the requirements of war production and the scarcity of materials since have restricted the construction of electric power developments;

AND WHEREAS the consumption of electric power has continued to increase at such an accelerated rate since the termination of the war that consumption demand of consumers now serviced, without taking into account pending applications for power, has increased by 25 per centum over the 1945 consumption demand and if the Commission were to carry the reserve of 15 per centum considered provident prior to the war and absorbed in meeting wartime demands, the increase in power requirements would in fact be 40 per centum;

AND WHEREAS the demand upon the Commission for electric power is substantially in excess of its electric power resources, and the Commission is of the opinion that a state of emergency exists and has so declared;

NOW THEREFORE the Commission makes the following regulations:

REGULATIONS MADE BY THE COMMISSION UNDER THE POWER COMMISSION ACT

1. **No municipality** or municipal commission **receiving** electrical power from the Commission shall without the written **authority of the** Commission supply or use or **permit to be** supplied or used by any **person the** electrical power or any part **thereof for the following** purposes:—

   (a) **lighting of** interior or exterior signs;

   (b) **interior or exterior**, lighting of show **windows;**

   (c) **interior or exterior** outline or ornamental lighting;

   (d) **interior or exterior** lighting for decorative or advertising purposes;

   (e) **out-door and flood-lighting** for whiteways and for parking lots, used-car lots, service stations and out-door industrial premises above a minimum permissible only between sunset and sunrise, as follows:—

      (i) **parking** lots and used-car lots, 2 **watts per** 100 square feet of space **only while** open for business;

      (ii) **service** stations, 100 watts per **gasoline** pump standard, exclusive **of lights** in pumps, and only **while the** service station is open **for business;** and

      (iii) out-door industrial premises, amount necessary for working areas only;

   (f) the operation of air heaters, electric grates or electric boilers used for heating purposes in stores or offices;

   (g) **street-lighting** between sunrise and **sunset;**

   (h) lighting of marquees or sidewalk canopies except 2 watts per square foot of floor-space or sidewalk area covered by the marquee or canopy between sunset and sunrise;

   (i) lighting of entrances or exits in excess of 5 watts per foot of width of the entrance or exit; and

   (j) lighting of interiors of business premises after cessation of business with the public except the amount necessary to enable staff to work.

2. These regulations do not apply to,—

   (a) (i) flood-lighting of airports;

      (ii) lighting for police and fire services and protection;

      (iii) lighting required by law; and

      (iv) lighting of direction signs and signs designating the office of a medical practitioner; and

   (b) the use of electricity for interior domestic purposes and in hospitals.

3. No person shall, unless under the written authority of the Commission, take from any municipality or municipal commission any electrical power received from the Commission and use it for the purposes specified in regulation 1.

4. No person shall, unless under the written authority of the Commission, take any electrical power generated or procured by the Commission and use it for the purposes specified in regulation 1.

5. These regulations shall come into force at One o'clock a.m. of the 10th of November, 1947.

If further clarification is required please contact your local Hydro office.

THE HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER COMMISSION OF ONTARIO

The Township Councils Should Be Abolished

By HORACE BROWN

This writer gives arguments why township administrations are needless and expensive. For specific reasons he looks at Ontario's Pickering Township where he lives. He cites the case of rural sections gradually and successfully becoming school areas. He shows a practical way for Canada to get out from under the burden of being over-governed with provinces bringing in the legislation necessary to abolish the township councils. County councils, which are inefficient bodies too, could then be made useful with representation on a population basis.

IT HAS become a cliché to say that "Canada is the most over-governed country in the world". For a country of twelve million inhabitants, Canada certainly has its share of those who desire to tell you what to do and when to do it.

Starting with school sections, in rural areas, you have police villages, villages, towns, townships, counties, cities, provinces, and the Dominion itself. Lately, there has been a trend towards centralization. In Ontario, the rural school section is giving way to the rural school area, in which a number of sections are combined, and a board of five elected at the same time and on the same ballot as the township council. There is also a disposition towards high school areas. The eventual aim, I am reliably informed, is to do away with local school boards, to my own experience highly unsatisfactory and often undemocratic, and concentrate the power in the hands of the provincial Department of Education.

The gradual abolition and absorption of the rural school boards is, therefore, a step towards simplification of our cumbersome political system. There is no great outcry against this. Seventy per cent of the rural school sections are now incorporated in school areas, and nobody has yet remarked that it has not been a change for the better. There has not been one request to the Department of Education for a return to the old system, although the way is left open for such a request. I confidently expect the report of the Royal Commission on Education, before which I presented a brief on behalf of the South Pickering Ratepayers Association (now the Pickering Township Ratepayers Association) of which I am president, will recommend the formation *by law* of all remaining school sections into school areas, and will increase, as we advocated, the powers of the public school inspectors, who are now unable to enforce any needed reforms and who are often powerless in the face of reactionary school boards.

The next logical step in the process of political simplification is the abolition of the archaic, cumbersome, expensive, and often backward Township Council. That such a proposal will meet vigorous opposition is a foregone conclusion. Yet there is really little argument for the retention of these bodies. Recently the Ontario provincial government arranged with the various townships to take over their policing by the provincial police, and this assumption of police powers by the provincial government, covered by statute, created a bare stir. Indeed, some township councils seemed to take advantage of the proposal with an indecent haste.

As a typical township (although one of the largest and most prosperous), I am going to take Pickering Township, because it happens to be the municipality within which I live and in whose politics I have taken considerable interest over the past five years. Pickering Township is part of Ontario County. There are 11 townships and five towns within Ontario County. The townships are Rama, Mara, Thoro, Brock, Scott, Reach, Scugog, Pickering, Uxbridge, Whitby East and Whitby Township. The towns are Whitby, Uxbridge Tn., Beaverton, Cannington, and Port Perry.

Pickering Township is governed by a five-man council, consisting of a reeve, deputy-reeve, and three councillors. For many years, it has been a preponderantly agricultural township. Now its population swing is towards persons who work in neighboring Toronto, twenty miles away, and live and pay taxes in Pickering. This working population, until recently, has been exceedingly apathetic towards township politics, with the result that the five members of the Council are farmers, and there is not a single representative of the working population on the Council. This situation will likely reverse itself in two or three years.

"Directors'" Fees, Duties

The members of the Council receive one hundred dollars a year for their services, with the reeve getting fifty dollars more. For this magnificent sum, they are expected to govern a "corporation" with 8.000 stockholders and with a "capitalization" (assessment) of almost $8 million and rapidly growing. These are the sums they are to receive under the Municipal Act, although Councils, if they are so inclined, may set their own remuneration. As this sort of thing usually sets ill with rural voters, such upping of salaries can only be accomplished within the more urbanized areas.

Which is not to say the administrative expenses of a Township are low. Last year, Pickering Township spent $43.000 on roads, with, according to many electors, little appreciable results. Much of this was for labor and maintenance. Each township has a clerk, and the clerk often has assistants. There are township police forces, township assessors, and township buildings. All of these cost money to administer. Multiply this by Ontario County's eleven townships, and you begin to get a picture.

There is another legislative body with which Pickering Township is concerned, and that is the Ontario County Council. The eleven townships and five towns have representation on this non-elective body. The County Council is really nothing more than a debating society, but it eats its head off, and the people have no real say on its membership. For instance, Pickering Township is represented on the Ontario County Council by the reeve and deputy-reeve, each of whom has two votes.

This system of voting is arrived at by a direct negation of the democratic process. It is based upon the number of owners and tenants in a municipality, and deliberately leaves out wives of owners not listed themselves as owners, and all wives of tenants. Under this system, one vote is allowed for each one thousand such electors.

Discriminatory Basis

It is, I claim, against all democratic policy for the existence of a non-elective body in the first place, particularly one chosen upon a discriminatory basis, as are county councils. If the county councils had absolutely no powers, then the system would not be so vicious, but each township ratepayer is assessed a County Mill Rate on his taxes, which moneys are remitted to the County Council, to be spent as that non-elective body sees fit. It may be argued that the members of the County Council are elected representatives from the various Township Councils, but that is begging the question.

County Councils are responsible for jails, courthouses, the Old People's Home, the Registry Office, and county roads. There is nothing that could not be as well handled by an elective body, *directly* responsible to the People. One archaic and vicious remnant of anti-democracy that remains with the county is the appointment of part-time County Police Officers. These "policemen" (and I use the quotes derisively), usually have other good-paying jobs. They receive their pay as County Police *only for convictions*.

Now, when I have gone to such pains to point out the uselessness of the County Councils, it may be asked why I suggest abolishing the Township Councils. The answer is simple: I propose that the County Councils be made *useful*, elective bodies, with representatives elected on a population basis from what are now Townships. In this way, money would be saved in administration costs, and a better calibre of man could be induced to run for office, and more financial reward could be offered. I am impatient of those who say they do not desire money, when they run for office; it usually means they have more of this world's goods than they need, and that they can *afford* to squeeze out the poorer man who might be a better administrator.

The County Council, under the system I suggest, could be likened to the City Council of a municipality like Toronto. The County would be divided into wards, and councillors elected from these various wards to the central County Council, so that all shades of opinion would be represented.

There are many obstacles in the way of such a proposal, the chief one being lack of imagination. The average Canadian is quite content to let a minority of voters say who shall govern in the many little governments, but it takes vigor and push to bring about results. In 1941, a man could be elected trustee of our Dunbarton Public School by the three ratepayers present at the annual meeting. At the last meeting we had ninety-three voters present. There will be probably a hundred and fifty at the next election. It takes time and reasonable argument to get results.

The provinces could bring in the legislation necessary to abolish the township councils. It would make a first-class election platform plank for some party anxious to use its imagination (possibly this is asking for Utopia, a party with imagination, I mean). Certainly reform of Canada's burden of government is long overdue.

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Britain's Economic Boss Is Coldly Efficient

By ROBERT OTTAWAY

To many Englishmen the personality of Sir Stafford Cripps is much like the austerity program he directs as Minister of Economic Affairs. Although he does set himself a strenuous, coldly efficient, 16-hour-day regime which permits no sports participation, he still keeps up one relaxation—carpentry.

London.

"STAFFORD is a queer fellow . . . . He keeps himself to himself."

That is the verdict of one of his colleagues, after many efforts to get behind the reserve of the Right Honorable Sir Stafford Cripps, K.C., M.P. — Britain's new Minister of Economic Affairs.

Until recently his personality has been hidden by a rigid iron curtain—partly of his own manufacture, partly the result of his training, the bent of his mind. Cripps is a countryman. For generations his family name has been known in the Cotswolds—particularly in that stretch of country round Cirencester. As a boy—the youngest of five children—born into a well-to-do family, Stafford went in for all the activities of the countryside. He shot partridge, he rode (he was very fond of riding) and he played squash rackets.

At the same time, he was showing his academic paces at Winchester. He was so brilliant, in fact, that he by-passed the university. Science was his subject, and at the end of his school days London University was so impressed with his ability that he was taken on for research work—just as simply as that.

As he began, so he continued. When he was 24, he switched to a legal career, and again the brilliant Cripps soon made his mark. There was no stopping him after the 1914-18 war. At the age of 38 he was earning £10,000 a year. He could master the most complicated briefs without turning a hair. At the summit of his legal career—in the 1930's —he is reported to have been making £50,000 every year.

He went into the Labor Party at the bottom, as an ordinary member. This was in 1928. Three years later there he was—Solicitor-General in the MacDonald Government. Nine years later he was expelled from the Party. He was too Socialist for the Socialists.

There is little of the spirit of compromise in the make-up of Sir Stafford Cripps. The "hail-fellow-well-met," back-slapping qualities are completely foreign to him. In his chambers in the Middle Temple, now destroyed by a German bomb, there was his elaborate system of indexing—everything filed and cross-referenced on sheets of different colored paper. He is that kind of man.

He needs little sleep, as little as five hours a night. It is nothing for him to go to bed about ten and be up again at three in the morning to attend to urgent papers. He has also had the benefit of a freak memory. Often a judge has been impressed by his reference—quite offhand—to some abstruse legal precedent, naming page, section, subsection, paragraph.

Never Gets Excited

Looking coldly, dispassionately through his spectacles, his right fist levering slowly up and down, he never gets excited. But these are not the things to endear him to the working-class supporters of the Labor Party. A man who was closely associated with him before the war says that he is "not really at ease with the workers."

Sir Stafford is a teetotaller but only since 1931. That was the year he first entered the House of Commons. Since then he has relaxed the rule only once—when he was signing the Anglo-Russian agreement that followed Germany's attack on the Soviet Union. Then he had a glass, quite a small glass, of sweet Russian champagne.

In contrast, he smokes fairly heavily—cigarettes and sometimes cigars. But he prefers a pipe—and he is particularly fond of his cherrywood.

Then there is his diet. He eats no cooked food. He lives on fruit, salads, and cheese. A miner once remarked that these frugal meals "would not satisfy a sparrow." Yet, up to 1931, Sir Stafford suffered from severe stomach trouble. Doctors could give him little relief, until one day a friend suggested a new form of diet. Since then there has been a certain improvement, although last year Sir Stafford took time off for treatment in Switzerland.

Wife Shares Routine

Lady Cripps shares his strict routine. At their tiny three-roomed flat in Whitehall Court she copes with all those domestic trials that afflict every British housewife these days. There are no servants. She does all the shopping and cleaning. And when Sir Stafford returns from his arduous day, she has his meal waiting for him.

His days are certainly arduous. Always at his desk at nine in the morning—sometimes having already put in four hours' work at the flat —he never finishes before a quarter to seven. In that time is crowded sufficient activity to make the faint-hearted quail. Even seven in the evening does not finish the day for Sir Stafford when the House is sitting. Then it may continue into the early hours of the morning.

There is little time now for Sir Stafford to continue his sporting interests. But he still finds time for one accomplishment—carpentry. He likes making things, and has turned out some very serviceable bits of furniture for the family.

Sir Stafford married at twenty-two and now has four children—one son and three daughters. His family knows well the man the public so rarely sees. Tucked away in the Cotswold hills, not far from Stroud, is a little, six-roomed, greystone house. There are many like it in that part of England. The garden is rough, largely uncultivated. There —when Sir Stafford and Lady Cripps can spare a week-end—he can relax.

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Sir Oliver Mowat, at the First Annual Meeting of The Imperial Life, 1898.

IMPERIAL LIFE policyholders will smile at Sir Oliver's understatement. "Room for another Life Insurance Company" there certainly proved to be, as evidenced by The Imperial Life's position today. There is in force in the Company at the present time 1⅓ times as much insurance as there was in the whole of Canada with all companies at the time he spoke!

This year The Imperial Life Assurance Company has completed fifty years of business operations. Investments in Imperial Life policies by the public in 1946 reached an all-time high, both in numbers of policies, and total amount purchased. The development of the Company over the past half-century is shown by the following comparison:

	End of Year 1906	End of Year 1926	End of Year 1946
Benefits Disbursed	$ 193,000	$ 3,236,000	$ 7,396,000
Assets to meet obligations to policyholders	3,332,000	40,124,000	137,775,000
Premiums and Interest in year	855,000	10,041,000	19,502,000
Insurance Purchased in year	2,930,000	37,110,000	60,786,000
Total Insurance in Force	19,254,000	218,230,000	437,339,000

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SECURITY AND PROGRESS THROUGH HALF A CENTURY

St. Ignace Find Bares Mystery of Martyrs

By ELSIE McLEOD MURRAY

By last year Wilfrid Jury, curator of the Museum of Indian Archaeology at University of Western Ontario, had completed successful investigations to determine the location of St. Ignace, the village where Jesuit martyrs Father Brébeuf and Father Lalemant were burned three centuries ago. In 1937-38 the finding of the palisade post holes established the site as a Huron fortress. The writer is in charge of the Collection of Regional History at the University of Western Ontario.

ON THREE sides a deep ravine
Topped by the stakes made nigh impregnable
St. Ignace, as the palisaded fourth
Subject alone to a surprise assault,
Could rally the main body of the defenders.
—E. J. Pratt.

THUS stood St. Ignace II, Jesuit mission built during the years 1648 and '49 under the Fathers direction to protect the Huron peoples from their Iroquois enemies. But fate required it otherwise. Two hours before the dawn of March 16, 1649, Iroquois warriors had swooped beyond the palisades and death came "sudden and complete" to the Hurons sleeping within. The time was well chosen, the braves of the village being absent on scouting and hunting trips leaving women, children and old folk unprotected.

Three people escaped of the four hundred, and these travelled half naked to warn the neighboring village of St. Louis three miles distant. The Iroquois wasted no time in setting up their own garrison at St. Ignace and sending forth a small picked force which speedily brought destruction to the second village, where all that were not slain were taken captive and driven naked through the woods to St. Ignace. There torture and death awaited them.

And here the story of St. Ignace and St. Louis takes on added meaning, for at St. Louis, administering the sacred rites of their church in the heat of battle, were found the Jesuit priests Jean de Brébeuf and Gabriel Lalemant. Their death on the village site of St. Ignace, attended by all the horrors of savage ingenuity made of them more than national heroes; they rank with the martyrs of all time and of all creeds.

After their death St. Ignace was burned and the Iroquois departed but continual dangers and unrest made Huronia unsuitable for further missionary effort, and in the spring of 1650 the remaining priests of the district gathered together their valuables, and themselves set fire to the mother mission of St. Marie. Huronia returned to the Red man.

Jan Peerce, great U.S. tenor, will be guest artist at the subscription concerts of the T.S.O., Nov. 25-26.

Identity Lost

St. Ignace grew up in wilderness, in time was cultivated and its identity lost. But the story of its careful erection, of the carnage and destruction that it had seen, and above all, the saga of the martyrdom of the Fathers Brébeuf and Lalemant remained in men's memories. Repeated searches were made throughout the years to determine the location of the village. The work last year proved beyond all question its identity; and Canadians are the richer for a new national historic site to bind us to our past.

Under the joint sponsorship of the University of Western Ontario and the Martyr's Shrine at Midland, archaeological investigation was carried on by Wilfrid Jury, Curator of the Museum of Indian Archaeology, University of Western Ontario. It continues the work begun by the late W. J. Wintemberg of the National Museum of Canada in the summers of 1937 and '38 when the finding of palisade post holes established the site as a Huron fortress. The close analogy of its natural contours to the descriptions of Father Ragueneau and other contemporary writers, its location with reference to St. Marie, and the finding of iron axes and a wrought iron knife of the period pointed to the belief that St. Ignace had been discovered. Mr. Jury's excavations in the area have apparently substantiated this theory. The details of the palisades, of its gateways, of its houses and of its church have been disclosed and much of the life of its inhabitants has been learned.

The site is a natural plateau, ten acres in extent, almost surrounded by a deep ravine made by the windings of the beautiful little Sturgeon River, about one mile from where it flows into the Georgian Bay. On its eastern flank higher hills range, from which the Iroquois descended upon the village. Birch and pine, oak and maple mingle to surround the site, itself cleared for some fifty years of cultivation.

Discovery

By the tracing of post moulds, recognized by the archaeologist by their grey soil caused by the mixture of ashes, and often partially lined with deposits of carbonized bark and fungus, the fortifications and the buildings have come to light.

It is now evident that the village was palisaded on all sides with double palisades to the east where it was unprotected by nature. A recent discovery proves too that a second wall existed on the northern side along the banks of the river, thus guarding against attack by water. A rather large enclosure results at this point between the two walls which was probably used for storage of canoes or for visitors' encampments. The palisades were built of pine trunks, and entrances of intricate design have been found at the south east and north west corners.

If final proof were needed that this is a Jesuit site, the plan of the village would be conclusive. Obvious throughout is the influence of the French Fathers. On their advice the Hurons erected square corners in their walls for bastions, thus providing more effective protection. This we are told by early Jesuit writers and the excavations confirm the fact. The long houses, which in a native village would be helter skelter about the compound, in this village are fairly uniform in size and radiate orderly from the centre to the surrounding palisade. The planning and precision of the European is evident.

The long houses are generally one hundred feet by thirty feet in size. The staggered post holes of the walls trace their outline and similar moulds mark the line of posts that upheld the bunks which ran along both sides.

Naturally, interest has centred in the finding of the church. Situated in the middle of the compound, it was a building ninety-two feet by sixty feet facing north and south. Differentiating it from the long houses were two doorways, one at each end both eight feet wide. Also the building was divided into several rooms and was surrounded by a fence with openings corresponding to the doorways. Beside the supporting posts on the east side of the church were discovered unusual beds of ashes. These suggest that it was on this spot that the Fathers died by fire, tied to the post that supported the roof of their church. Some such unusual incident only would account for a large fire being set so close to the building structure.

With the excavations complete the site of St. Ignace provides a picture lesson for visitors. Each post hole has been marked by a stake and thus the palisaded walls, the laneways of the entrances, the squared-off bastions can be followed by the eye. Similarly the long houses and the church are outlined.

As a further aid in understanding the scene, under the direction of Mr. Jury an exact replica of one of the arbor-shaped long houses has been erected, lacking only the bark which must be gathered in the spring. Also a portion of the palisade showing the manner of its erection has been reconstructed as well as the drying scaffold on the spot where it originally stood.

It is hoped that in time the whole village may be rebuilt, and no monument of greater value to future generations could be erected.

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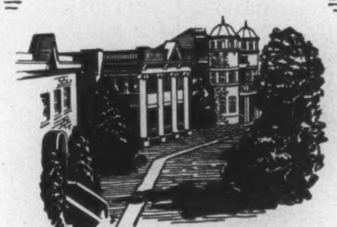

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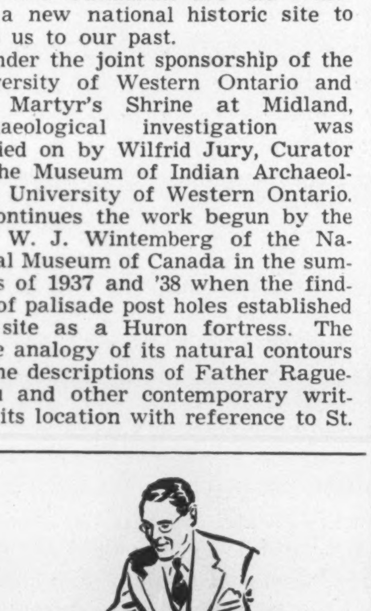

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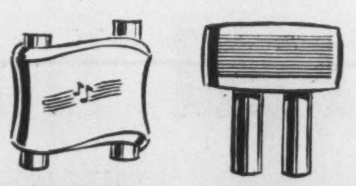

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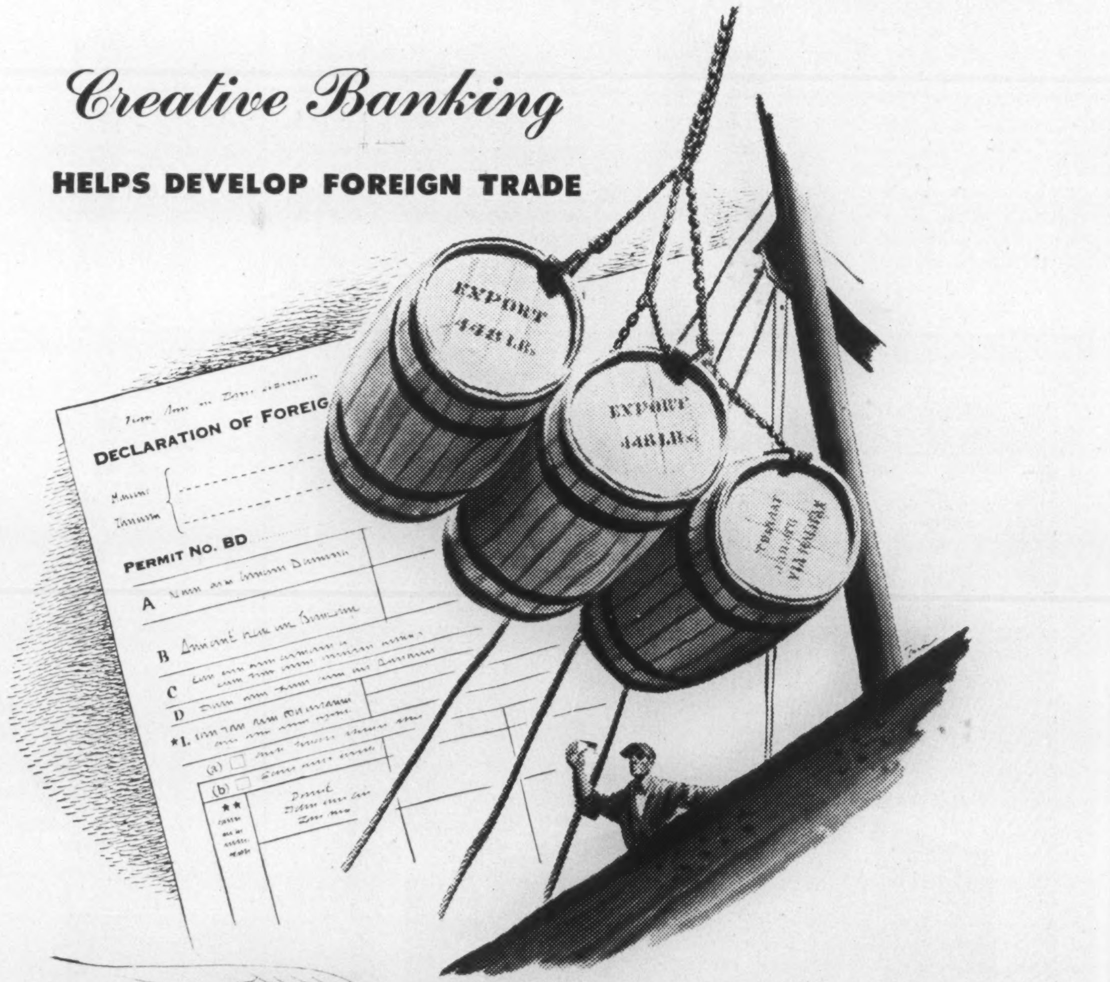

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THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY HERBERT McMANUS

For Women Who Didn't Get Over A War Book Tells How It Was

FACEPOWDER AND GUNPOWDER — by Jean M. Ellis—*Saunders*—$2.50.

THERE must be thousands of young women—'teen-agers up—who are still filled with wide-eyed wonder about the "adventure" which fell to the lot of their older sisters. To them this "adventure" was service overseas with the Canadian Armed Forces or the Canadian Red Cross and now, at last, they are provided with all the answers. Here is a book in which they can revel endlessly and with uninhibited feminine glee for it omits very little indeed. As for the women who served overseas, they will also be extremely interested, but their appreciation will be of a more sober character.

The naiveté which characterizes practically every page of "Facepowder and Gunpowder" will, for most of its anticipated large audience, only add to the charm. Jean Ellis fills in all the details which most other writers on the Overseas scene have omitted as being taken for granted, right from London, through Paris, and into Germany. Here are the English saying "You cawn't miss it" and the mystery of "press button 'A' ", here are the cold beds and the postage-stamp fireplaces and learning to keep to the left in traffic and thirteen-bob cinema seats. And here too, are blackouts and sirens and bombs.

On the continent the hospital life, the rations, the discomforts, the V.D. and S.I.W. cases and the parties and leave trips are treated to the same all-embracing observation as are the Folies Bergères, Christmas parties and German prisoners. No one can accuse Mrs. Ellis of not having an omnivorous eye for detail and perhaps it is just as well that she does not attempt to clutter up her reminiscences with generalizations or deductions. War is, in a large part, a physiological affair of the moment and Mrs. Ellis has not overlooked that fact; the "biffy" plays an essential part in human life. So she has written about the "biffy" too.

Intimate Air

Like most good books, this one warms up as it goes along, even though it never completely loses its intimate air of something better told in negligee and slippers, with *no men* in the immediate vicinity. No Canadian will minimize the important part played by the Red Cross workers overseas in their many capacities but Mrs. Ellis is the first to admit the handicap suffered by never being quite, or officially, admitted to the full family circle of the Services. She has provided a full and factual account of what actually went on and it will be warmly welcomed by those whose interest and curiosity have never been completely satisfied. A large Canadian audience can be confidently predicted.

The wisdom of identifying real people by name on some occasions and the use of Christian names alone on others is to be questioned; it leads to unevenness and causes some doubt as to whether the book should be placed in the category of a personal memoir or an objective report. For all that, Mrs. Ellis qualifies as the Ross Munro of the Red Cross. Major-General Basil Price, onetime Overseas Commissioner of the Society, has contributed a graceful foreword and the book is illustrated by occasionally very apt cartoons by Jack Hambleton.

Forever Lanny

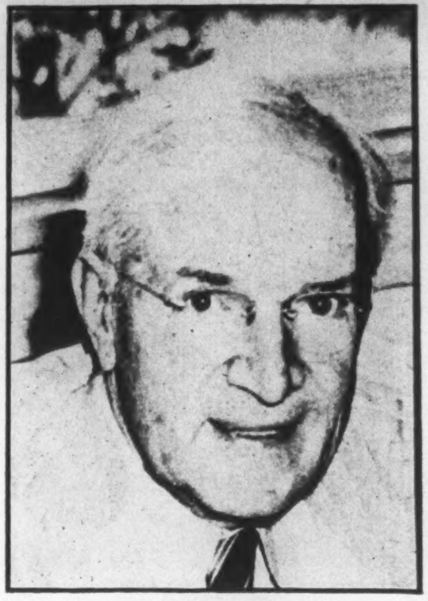
PRESIDENTIAL MISSION—by Upton Sinclair—*Macmillans*—$4.00.

LANNY BUDD, that one-man war machine, seems destined to overcome every literary obstacle and to achieve a species of American immortality. Like his creator, Upton Sinclair, who has been the subject of unending disputes as to his rank in U.S. letters, Lanny displays a fine disregard of factors which would have halted lesser individuals. In "Presidential Mission" he ranges from the study of Franklin D. Roosevelt to the secret headquarters of Adolph Hitler. He is equally at home in both. And this is the eighth Lanny Budd book.

There is, quite obviously, a very large sector of the reading public which likes its history personalized. It is probably much easier going that way and to satisfy the demand Sinclair has created the character who is permitted to participate in everything. Some devotees of the novel who believe in more strict personalization may object that Lanny is little more than a mouthpiece and never emerges as a human being; against that is the range of adventure provided for him, a range which would never have been possible to a weaker vessel with normal human frailty. A parachute jump into the Sahara desert, for example, after his pilot had been killed by a German fighter, only slowed Lanny up to a minor degree and a few days later he was happily hobnobbing with the German high command.

In Confidence

Upton Sinclair, as the followers of this series well know, does not hesitate to put words into the mouths of the great protagonists of the recent conflict, but he does not attempt to add anything which is not already a matter of record. Apart from Roosevelt and Hitler, his Lanny shares equally the confidence of Rudolf Hess and Admiral Darlan, Ambassador Murphy and General Mark Clark. The action of the book, as may be guessed, deals with the preparation and mounting of the Allied offensive against North Africa which was one of the turning points of the war. Sinclair's knowledge of events is nothing less than encyclopedic.



UPTON SINCLAIR

Lest all this should sound somewhat forbidding, it must be remembered that, such is Upton Sinclair's literary skill, the book is extremely easy to read and the atmosphere is one of great versimilitude. "Presidential Mission" moved into the American best-seller lists immediately on publication and the most recent report of the Toronto Public Library showed it still among works of fiction most in demand. It has acquired a large and growing and satisfied following.

Sidewalk Club

UNDERNEATH NEW YORK—by Harry Granick—*Clarke, Irwin*—$3.00.

HERE is a handbook for the Society of Sidewalk Superintendents. All men know that there is little more fascinating than a hole in the ground, particularly if the hole is occupied by other men working and the more so if there is added some of the elaborate mechanical equipment which they operate. With this book, and an armchair, even more time can be just as entertainingly spent; while it deals with that engineering entity which is New York, its facts are equally applicable to any city. So important to the very life of an urban community is that maze of pipes and wires which exists below the streets that it became an object of both attack and defence in the recent war; an understanding of it may make everyone somewhat less complacent. The book is comprehensive, simply written and has about it a strange Jules Verne attractiveness for all the up-to-dateness of the material. There could be no better volume to give to that young engineer of the future, but he will have to wait until his father has read it first.

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THE BOOKSHELF

An Ontario Background Is a Help To Full Enjoyment of "Father"

By D. C. McARTHUR

FATHER ON THE FARM—by Kenneth C. Cragg—*Longmans, Green—$2.50.*

KENNETH Cragg's book "Father On The Farm" is a collection of sketches published during the past year on the editorial page of the Toronto *Globe & Mail*. It is interesting not only as a contribution to the rather meagerly developed field of Canadian humor, but also as an effective highlighting of the Ontario character.

Mr. Cragg started this series in a somewhat haphazard way; into the personality of "father" he wove a variety of traits that belonged to the neighborhood rather than to the individual, and made use of a variety of incidents to give this character definition. For that reason, the humor depends very much on the reader; it demands some knowledge of Ontario and its people, for it is the quiet sort of humor that is based upon character and background.

Appreciation of Scottish humor, or Irish or English, is conditioned in the same way, apart from the shop-worn gags and wisecracks; such humor is always an indigenous growth that derives from the daily lives of the people, their prejudices, their small eccentricities, their inhibitions and evasions. Ontario has had no lack of these. That Province, which more than any other has set its mark on English-speaking Canada, is a strange and at times baffling amalgam of the North of Ireland, the South of Scotland, England and the Highlands, with a variety of additional minor contributing factors. That an amalgam was possible at all was due to the underlying kindliness and tolerance and good humor with which people faced the rigors of pioneer existence and learned to put up with one another.

No Escape

From that background, it seems to me, derives the humor in "Father On The Farm." Father Cragg was not a man who met the trials of life on an Ontario farm with a robust and hearty good nature. There was no saturnalia of escape, the sort of thing that found expression in the tall tales and fantasies of American humorists like Bill Nye and Mark Twain. Ontarians, except those who lived in the Celtic pockets of settlement, the Highland Scots and the Southern Irish, were not given to that sort of thing. They faced the cussedness of farm animals and the weather and the breakdown of implements and all the other irritations of farm life with a mild querulous griping; they refused to build these things into great tragedy or great comedy, and anyone who did would have seemed to them an eccentric of doubtful sanity.

The more boisterous humor of Ontario belonged to the hustings, before the days of woman suffrage; it was a scarifying wit with no holds barred and stories are still in circulation of skilled fencers like Sir John A. Macdonald or Sir George W. Ross. But the warp and weft of the Ontario character has been a plain cloth, with only occasional colorful highlights in the design. Ontario readers will enjoy "Father On The Farm" because it has the authentic flavor of their own background; for others it will not be without humor, but for them its greatest interest and value may lie in its presentation of Ontario character.

Unhappy Toronto

By JEAN ROWSELL

SERPENT'S TOOTH — by Isabelle Hughes — *Collins — $3.00*

THIS very earnest and painstakingly written first novel purports to deal with two problem fathers and the dire results of their parental severity and family pride in grimmest Toronto. Actually it turns into a solemn and somewhat drawn-out account of the love lives of two lovely ladies—the Telforth cousins, Anne and Karen. The implacable Telforth fathers (who are themselves cousins married to sisters) resemble no one so much as Mr. Barrett of Wimpole Street but, while still at the age when Miss Barrett took to her bed, the Misses Telforth, one sooner and one later, took to their heels.

Robert Telforth is a highly successful lawyer living in solid comfort in "the half-countrified atmosphere of the Kingsway" and the story opens and closes on his unrepentant deathbed. He is not only cold and domineering in the best Barrett manner but utterly unscrupulous to boot and wrecks his gentle daughter Anne's life with unbelievable smugness. Geoffrey Telforth, Karen's father, is a junior partner in a religious publishing house but as he is the good old Go-and-Never-Darken-my-Door type; we are relieved of his gloomy presence by page seventy-five.

The only happy relationship in the book is the affectionate friendship of Anne and Karen, shipwrecked together on the sea of trouble that is the Telforth family and its conventional pride. Anne is absorbed by her love for a young Englishman from whom Father parts her by means most foul because, although his family is above reproach by Telforth standards, he prefers running a boarding stable to working at a white-collar job. (It is rather startling to have this scion of the upper crust remark, even in the heat of the hitching-ring at the Winter Fair, "It *sounds like* the first entry has been blown out".) Karen escapes from the parental prison in Deer Park to a flat in the Annexe and exactly the kind of life that Father knew any girl would be bound to lead who dances, smoked, and/or drank.

Mrs. Hughes makes high tragedy of the unhappy love affairs of these two but somehow it fails to stir the heart as it is meant to do. She has created exceptionally well the atmosphere of an unhappy, well-to-do household that is without friendliness or warmth and which no one calls home, but we look at it through the polished windows, we are not in it. We have no sympathy for the cold, deserted fathers but neither can we bring ourselves to worry very much over the pretty, well-dressed, self-centred daughters, the "thankless" children about whom Mrs. Hughes' title leaves us somewhat confused. The writing is careful and unexceptional and quite devoid of humor; altogether "Serpent's Tooth" is a disappointment.

FOR THE RECORD

Pictorial Continuity, How to shoot a Movie Story, by Arthur L. Gaskill and David A. Englander. (Collins, $3.00) In 1939 an enterprising club in Canada presented a complete amateur movie of the Royal Visit. With the cooperation of members and friends it assembled an amazing and side-splitting presentation. For, despite its pompous and pretentious announcing and titling, the movie consisted only of out-of-focus and blurred shots, excellent close-ups of the backs of heads (and even feet), weirdly leaning buildings and unworldly landscapes. It was the perfect documentary on how not to use an amateur movie camera. Now comes this excellent volume to remove, once and for all, the common hazards which assail the devotee of the 8 and 16mm film. It reveals, simply and understandably, the technique required, and within reach of everyone, "to keep an audience interested while watching movies of someone's kid sister. It is what every movie made in Hollywood has and has to have." The book is said to be the only one of its kind in the field and should rate as No. 1 on the list of accessories for the amateur. Movie making has a large and growing following of enthusiasts and is great fun; this book shows how to make it satisfying and entertaining as well.

Marriage is on Trial, by Judge John A. Sbarbaro. (Macmillans, $2.00) A member of the Bench in Cook County, Illinois, where he has had extensive experience in the adjudication of such matters, has come to the conclusion that divorce is no remedy. In an attempt to prevent the mounting number of such cases, His Honor ranges over the whole problem from pre-marital selection to either happiness or break-up. As he sagaciously remarks, "Once a couple is married, the problem becomes quite different. It becomes one of adjustment to the already existing facts." To keep these facts on an even keel he offers much sound advice and his point of view will be sympathetically received by many Canadians. Apart from individuals, he feels that both State and Church have not accepted their full measure of responsibility.

Good-by India, by Sir Henry Sharp. (Oxford, 3.50) Timely volume by an experienced administrator. "A dirge, but a cheerful dirge" as the end of an era comes.

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THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

THE BOOKSHELF

Holiday Land

By DON STAIRS

YANKEE COAST—by Robert P. Tristram Coffin—*Macmillans—$4.00.*

CHURCHES OF OLD NEW ENGLAND—by George Francis Marlowe, photographs by Samuel Chamberlain—*Macmillans—$3.75.*

CANADIANS susceptible to the beauty of the rugged State of Maine, and who treasure recollections of their exploratory visits will cherish "Yankee Coast." Those who have yet to meander down the State's 250-mile coastline should submit themselves to the book's salty atmosphere before they venture to thread the actual highways and byways. One needs only to quote the first sentence from the jacket as a simple statement—perhaps understatement—of its value: "'Yankee Coast' is a rhapsody in prose, to the rugged beauties of the crystal and amber coast of Maine."

The author, a Rhodes scholar and poet, was born and spent his boyhood by the sea in the "house on the waves" where, from his bedroom window, he could watch the fishermen setting out before dawn. He is as much a part of his beloved State as is its rocky coast and shore line. Such a prose achievement, indeed, is this volume that on a winter evening, the possessor in jacket and slippers before a fire, it will be read aloud and its choicer bits retailed to anyone within earshot.

Inner Man

If the reader has been privileged to wander up and down Highway No. 1 and its adjacent by-roads to the sea, as has this reviewer, the chapter "Kittery to Calais" will be particularly enchanting. And to one acquainted with the State's gustatory delights—its lobster, its chowder, its clams, raw, fried or steamed—the account of "A Night of Lobsters" is an epic of man's capacity for the bounty provided by the adjacent Atlantic. Those who have set foot in Maine will find the desire to return sharpened; to see beauties missed on prior visits. Even without this privilege the book remains a treat for its lyrical prose and fascinating descriptions.

Robert P. Tristram Coffin who again sings the praises of his native Maine in his latest book "Yankee Coast."

"There are lots of ways of viewing the coast of Maine," says Coffin, "but the angels have the best one. From high above." Here in book form is a view of Maine "from high above."

"Churches of Old New England" parades in word and camera pictures, representative specimens of early New England meeting houses including, of course, the State of Maine. One of the very oldest in this State gets a special attention. The First Congregational Church—at Kittery Point which is the crossing-over point from New Hampshire on the coast—is mentioned not only for its architectural interest but for the charm and beauty of its surroundings. Dating from 1714 it is ranked among the oldest in New England. But, in Massachusetts, of course, it is only natural that author and photographer would find the richest treasure for pen and camera.

Here is a diverting thought as to a practical use to which this volume may be put. The excellent motor roads in New England have long lured this reviewer on various excursions, each with specific plan. On one occasion it was the old burying places which flank the highways and which provided a notebook-full of quaint epitaphs. Another time it was the summer theatres including one which has been operating in Skowhegan for over fifty years. So why not an ecclesiastical pilgrimage with Marlowe's charming book as guide?

But over all this book is recommended to those who, in the distractions of today, try to find solace in the heritage of the past. On lonely hill tops or hidden in the crowded streets and cities, New England's old churches remind us, if we will listen, "of a way of life, of a mode of thought that is forever gone."

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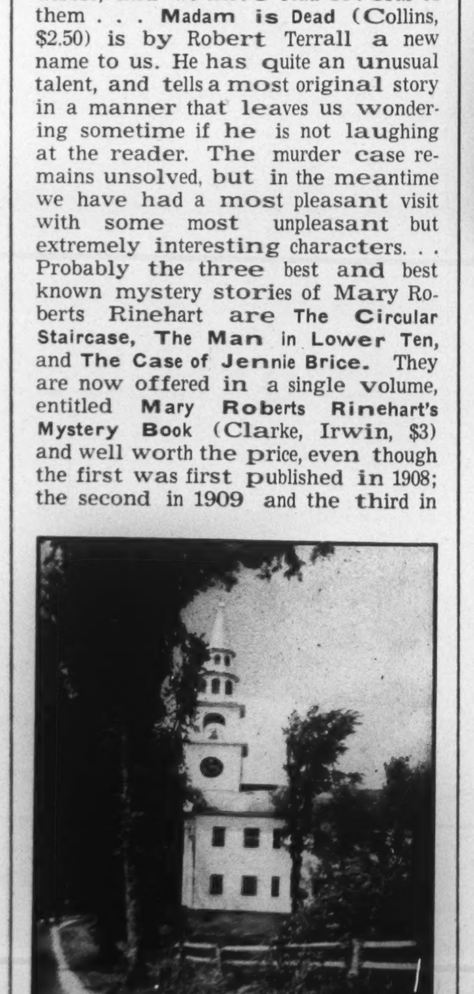
THE CRIME CALENDAR

By J. V. McAREE

NICHOLAS BLAKE, the pen name of a well known English poet when he turns to detective stories, is one of the most graceful writers in this field, always to be depended upon for a plot that will not offend one's sense of what is reasonable, for life-like characters and for a neatly turned and witty phrase. For instance in **Minute For Murder** (Collins, $2.25) we come across a man described as being "never at a loss for the wrong word". It is praise enough for his latest story to say that it maintains the high Blake standard. . . Just as good, as we are surprised to find, is **Relative to Poison** by E. C. R. Lorac (Collins, $2.25) a writer we had not hitherto supposed to be in Blake's class. It is a sound piece of work, told with humor, and by far the best Lorac we have come across, and we have read several of them . . . **Madam is Dead** (Collins, $2.50) is by Robert Terrall a new name to us. He has quite an unusual talent, and tells a most original story in a manner that leaves us wondering sometime if he is not laughing at the reader. The murder case remains unsolved, but in the meantime we have had a most pleasant visit with some most unpleasant but extremely interesting characters. . . Probably the three best and best known mystery stories of Mary Roberts Rinehart are **The Circular Staircase**, **The Man in Lower Ten**, and **The Case of Jennie Brice.** They are now offered in a single volume, entitled **Mary Roberts Rinehart's Mystery Book** (Clarke, Irwin, $3) and well worth the price, even though the first was first published in 1908; the second in 1909 and the third in 1913 . . . **The Fatal Kiss**, edited by Richard Barker (Collins, $3.50) is a collection of English murders from the middle of the sixteenth century down to Jack the Ripper. It has some distinguished contributors including Holinshed, the historian to whom Shakespeare was so much indebted, The Malefactor's Register and the Newgate Calendar. Among them is Thomas DeQuincy, whose account of a horrible murder gives the volume its title, which appeared first in his **On Murder Considered as one of the Fine Arts**. But lest one might suppose that De Quincy looked with some indulgence or even approbation, upon murder we can quote him to the contrary, for he wrote:—"Once a man indulges himself in murder, very soon he comes to think very little of robbing, and from robbing he comes next to drinking and Sabbath-breaking, and from that to incivility and procrastination. Once begun upon this downward path, you never know where you are to stop. Many a man dated his ruin from some murder or other that perhaps he thought little of at the time." This is a book for the connoisseur of crime. Practically all the accounts are new to us . . .



Jacket design for "Churches of Old New England" which is illustrated with the internationally-known photographs of Samuel Chamberlain.

•

Write Sorrow on the Earth, by Charles Christian Wertenbaker. (Oxford, $3.25) Triangle novel set in France of the occupation by an experienced and able correspondent. By the author of **Invasion.**

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PORTS OF CALL

Now Colombia's Bustling Airports Replace Galleons and Burros

By MIRIAM CHAPIN

EVERYBODY knows about Brazil and Argentina, because of their size and their turbulent politics. But few Canadians visit Colombia, or hear much about it, though it is the easiest of access of any country by plane from Mexico City or Miami to Balboa, and thence to either Bogota, Cali, or Medellin.

Colombia is the only South American country with harbors on both the Pacific and the Caribbean. When you think of the northern coast, think of old colonial cities with great stone churches, narrow irregular streets with overhanging balconies, of Negro dock workers loading bananas, of oil-tankers and the damp tropic heat over all. Cartagena and Barranquilla have busy airports now, but they still have their memories of galleons and freebooters.

Across the Andes on the west coast are busy modern towns, with Buenaventura the chief port for the coffee and meat that are raised inland. There is not much trace in Colombia of the old civilizations of the Andes. Only at Popayan, in the south, near the border of Ecuador, are the ruins of an ancient city.

No Pre-History

Unlike the other west coast nations, Colombia has no tradition of prehistoric empires, nor has it a large present-day Indian population. Those whom the Spaniards found were either killed off, or have been absorbed into the general picture.

Modern Colombia is wholly Spanish-American. Visitors are sometimes disappointed that there are so few Indian villages, so little handicraft for sale in the towns. The leatherwork, the handsome bags called *pascals* which are typical of Colombia are colonial, made for cowboys who live on horseback.

There are savage tribes of Indians, but they dwell in the llanos, the back country of the swamps and great rivers that run to the Amazon. Only a few rubber-gatherers and ranchmen penetrate to this district, whose boundaries are not even yet clearly delimited between Colombia, Brazil and Ecuador

Colombia is then a fairly homogeneous nation of some eight million people. It has a distinguished group of intellectuals; some of the best writing in Spanish comes from Bogota, where the leading Latin-American magazine, *Revista de Americas,* is published. Its several universities are well-known, and even in the smaller cities there are good libraries.

In Cali, last winter, it was interesting to see posters on the walls along the streets, pointing out that only an eighth as many women as men used the library, and urging the housewives of the town to read and study. Women in Colombia are for some reason less politically minded and apparently less eager to be informed than in most of the Latin American countries.

Just Not Interested

They neither vote nor as yet have displayed any ardent desire for that privilege or at least they have not organized to agitate for it. There is 60% illiteracy in the country, and leaving out of account the tribes of the interior, that probably means that 70% of the women cannot read, since apparently fewer girls than boys go to school. None the less there is much talk about more modern and progressive education for women.

The pretty girls to be seen on the steps of the university of Bogota, laughing and talking with men fellow-students in a way that would have horrified their grandmothers, obviously were advancing the cause of a freer life for women by living it.

Colombia is divided into three great valleys by the ranges of the Andes. On the west coast, Cali is the centre of the rich Cauca region, and the junction of several air routes. Taca, Panagra, and Avianca all fly out of there. Medellin, high in the next valley to the east, is a thrifty and flourishing business city, very midwestern and boosterish in spirit. Its cool climate helps. One of its small hotels, on a side street, boasts the finest cuisine in South America, and goes far to justify the boast.

The only way to get from Medellin to Bogota is by plane, unless you are willing to give up five days to travel by bus, steamer, and rail. It used to take two weeks to get to Bogota from the Caribbean by boat up the Magdalena, and you needed plenty of quinine on the way. Now planes make it in three hours, though freight still goes by river.

It is an old city, with none of the shining white stucco beauty of Lima or Caracas, but interesting because of its history, its beautiful gardens, its museums and colleges, and its modern laboratories. The most curious thing about Bogota is its electric light system, the only one in the world on 160 volts. Because of that, inhabitants have to buy light-bulbs of the local company, at a monopoly price, and transformers for any appliances they happen to import.

More than a hundred years ago, when they won their independence from Spain, all this territory was included in Gran Colombia. It had formerly been New Granada, a province of Spain. About 1830 Ecuador and Venezuela split off, and Colombia became a federated republic. In 1903 it lost Panama, in Teddy Roosevelt's haste to build the Canal, a grab that has caused smouldering resentment ever since, in spite of the restitution later made by Congress. Colombia needs more people and more trade; it is planning for them.

Ecuador has more in common with Peru than with Colombia, so far as population and economic resources are concerned; it is Andean country with an Indian agricultural mass basis. But there is bitter feeling because of Peru's acquisition of the rich frontier province of El Oro by invasion, threats, and final arbitration only four years ago. So Ecuador turns to Colombia, and brings to the bargain the excellent ports of Guayaquil and Manta. Venezuela, its coast wholly on the Caribbean, has been known mostly as oil country, but it has great cattle ranches and wide uplands which the new government is trying to colonize. Its ports are La Guaira and Maracaibo.

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FILM PARADE

A Six Million Dollar Production Devoted to Conspicuous Waste

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

IT IS HEARTENING to learn that the movie public, faced by a $1.20 top for "Forever Amber," went on a local buyers' strike which retired the famous heroine at the beginning of her second week's run.

Even at bargain prices "Forever Amber" would have been nobody's bargain. If it had been merely a large-scale bore "Amber" might have been tolerable, since at worst it would have allowed you to drift off to sleep on a wave of six million dollars' worth of production filmed in glowing pornography. The producers have taken precautions against any relaxation of this sort, however, by providing a continuous concatenation of sound-track devices. At moments you are assaulted by three sets of sound accompaniment simultaneously — dialogue, backed by "period" sounds, (carriage rumblings, cries of "Who'll Buy My Oranges?", distant stage rantings, etc.), and both competing against orchestral background music. At times too, the sound track takes over completely, and all outward action comes to a standstill; e.g., the obstetrical sequences, with the screen darkened and the orchestra rumbling and rising, to culminate in an ear-splitting squeal (*Yee-ee-ee*). Thus we are informed with the monstrous delicacy which characterizes the film and barely allows it to get by, that Amber has become a mother.

There used to be a form of mediaeval torture which consisted in driving the victim to exhaustion and then prodding him awake with all sorts of ingenious and ferocious devices. I guess "Forever Amber" is the nearest thing to its modern equivalent.

Less Than "Kitty"

Even allowing for its material and Hollywood's well-known passion for conspicuous waste "Forever Amber" seems gratuitously dull. It is true that few films have offered less incentive for intelligent acting than this one. Even this, however, doesn't quite absolve Linda Darnell for her performance as Amber. Some hint of shrewdness, energy or even common bitchiness might have given Amber at least a semblance of vitality. Paulette Goddard, for instance, playing a parallel role in "Kitty" managed to give her Restoration tramp a spryness and gaminess that made her at moments credible and even engaging, within the incredible frame of the story. Linda Darnell however, moves through "Forever Amber" in a sort of handsome stupor, which suggests impassive virtue as much as it can be said to suggest anything. It never seems to have entered her beautiful head that she is playing, at least ostensibly, the role of grand courtesan to an unpredictable monarch, and so has every reason to keep her wits about her. Poor Amber! She has her flawless profile, her magnificently dressed hair, a $90,000 wardrobe, and as far as can be detected no wits at all.

The rest of the cast, which includes Cornell Wilde and Richard Green, are almost as dispiriting as Amber. George Sanders, as Charles II, has a slight advantage, since all that is required of him is the stylish and slightly contemptuous detachment which happens to be his particular screen manner.

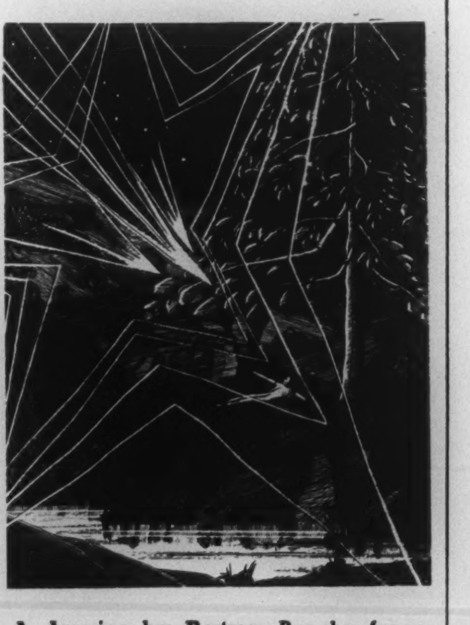
Incidentally, four million dollars is all that is being asked from Canadian subscribers for a fund to recreate the educational system for the children of Europe. "Forever Amber" cost six million dollars.

Farm Hands

Alan Ladd, Dorothy Lamour and Robert Preston are so far from being rural types that a certain amount of mental adjusting is necessary to accustom one to their roles in the current "Wild Harvest." Ladd and Preston are migratory farm hands here, engaged in mechanical wheat harvesting. But when Dorothy Lamour comes into the picture, things settle down to a more familiar pattern. A restless girl isolated on a farm she is inevitably fascinated by Alan Ladd's icy charm. She is repelled by Ladd, however, and in order to keep him in sight marries his working-mate Preston, an impractical solution which naturally flares into violence. The film was directed by Tay Garnett who has infused it with considerable outdoor vigor. He has also left his heroine flat in the end, a conclusion which has the appeal of novelty.

Child's Guide

The recent publication "Going to the Cinema" by Andrew Buchanan (J. M. Dent, $2.25) would be a good book for any adolescent's shelves, since it is a sort of Intelligent Child's Guide to the Movies. It is a simple and readable analysis of a highly complicated subject—the making of films, the technical handling that goes to make them acceptable entertainment, the invisible but vital part played by all the film experts, from producer to continuity girl, etc. The purpose of Mr. Buchanan's book is simply to teach young movie-goers how to adopt a more informed and discriminating attitude towards their movie-going, and the author has taken the first step in that direction by making his analysis both intelligible and fascinating to his youthful readers.



A drawing by Bertram Brooker from his collection illustrating "Elijah" is reproduced above. The Toronto Mendelssohn Choir commemorates the 100th anniversary of the death of Mendelssohn by presenting his "Elijah" in Massey Hall, Nov. 18.

SWIFT REVIEW

CROSSFIRE. A murder-mystery which is exciting chiefly because of the candor and courage with which it approaches the anti-semitic problem. With an outstanding performance by Robert Ryan as a particularly ferocious anti-Semite.

DUEL IN THE SUN. The much over-publicized Western extravaganza about illicit love on the range. With Jennifer Jones, Gregory Peck.

MONSIEUR VERDOUX. Charles Chaplin's curious problem-comedy, based on the exploits of M. Landru. The hero's ethics are as eccentric as his antics, though not perhaps as diverting. With Martha Raye.

THE WISTFUL WIDOW OF WAGON GAP. Abbott and Costello in a violent parody of every Western you ever saw. Funnier than usual.

RIDE THE PINK HORSE. A Robert Montgomery thriller made interesting by the unorthodox Montgomery approach. The star is, of course, Robert Montgomery.

• •

CON. CHAMBER MUSIC

The Conservatory's "5 o'clocks" start Nov. 26. The series is opened by the Parlow String Quartet which gives a second program on January 28, and other concerts will include a Chamber Orchestra conducted by Ettore Mazzoleni with Greta Kraus, harpsichord, as assisting artist; a recital by Lubka Kolessa, pianist; a trio consisting of Harold Sumberg, violin, Cornelius Ysselstyn, 'cello, and Alberto Guerrero, piano; a program of Canadian compositions with Reginald Godden, piano, and Lillian Smith, soprano; and a final concert by the newly-formed Chamber Chorus conducted by Nicholas Goldschmidt.

Several times last season the hall was completely sold out before the time of the concerts—another good reason for music lovers to subscribe to the entire series.

Jean Letourneau, well-known young tenor soloist and teacher at the Royal Conservatory of Music of Toronto, has been appointed soloist at Radio City Music Hall, New York. He has presented many concerts with his wife, Kathleen Busby, soprano.

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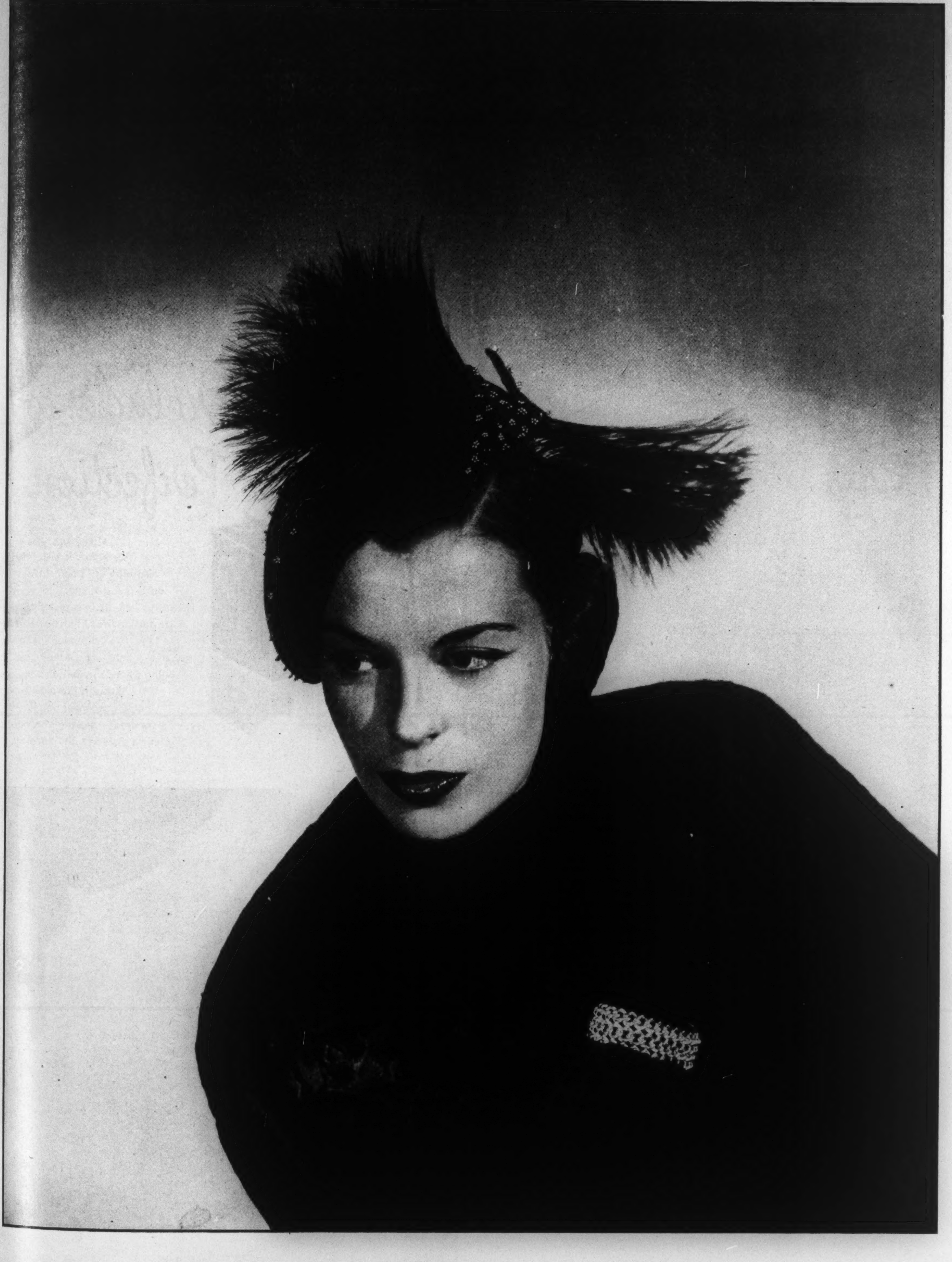

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WORLD OF WOMEN

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OBLIQUE HAT – CONCISE COIFFURE

ROMNEY and other artists were well aware of the ineffable flattery of the side-tilted hat. Christian Dior opened the door to its return in his Paris collection, and with it comes a revived appreciation of the beauty of the widow's peak, the precisely delineated parting, hair worn close to the head and caught, in balanced symmetry, in a roll concealing the other ear. The side-tilted beret in royal blue velour, is trimmed with burnt feather brushes, embroidered with sequins and gold beads. By Bernice Charles.

BERNICE COFFEY, *Editor*

Our Medieval Attitude to Drug Addiction

By B. S. PHILLIPS

AS the wife of a prison chaplain I come into close personal contact with many drug addicts, and I know how utterly miserable their lives are; how they walk in a horrible darkness composed of their own unhappy condition, and the abysmal ignorance and indifference of the public toward them as persons. For, in spite of the fact that this despairing multitude finds life meaningless save when under the influence of narcotics, every hopeless creature amongst them is first and foremost a person with a soul and a mind, even as you or I.

What causes a man or woman to become a drug addict? Can addicts be cured? What is to be done with them to protect our youth? What about black market suppliers of narcotics?

The first thing to realize is that the drug addict is a sick person, and no more reprehensible than one suffering from cancer; with no more chance of recovery than the cancer patient to whom the doctor says, "Sorry. Had you come to me a year or two ago I might have been able to do something for you. Now all I can do is alleviate the pain."

The second thing to understand is that, in considering the question of the drug addict there is no use crying, "But surely it is his own fault; he didn't have to become an addict!" because we only hamper the saving of future possible addicts by such a blind and bigoted attitude.

The third thing to keep in mind is that black marketeers in narcotics, and those few doctors who are false to their profession, make a rich harvest from the addict, and are not anxious to lose customers. Are, rather, anxious to encourage further addiction, and more addicts. Pills that cost about two or three dollars a hundred on a prescription, sell to the addict for as high as *eight dollars a pill*, depending on whether they are purchased in eastern, western, or middle Canada. Injections cost as much as fifteen dollars. The addict has to pay for the risk taken by those who supply him with his brief periods of heaven.

I asked an addict who is interested in this article to give me some idea of how much it would cost for a week-end, and he told me that between Friday night and Sunday afternoon he had used $400 worth of pills. Another addict told me that it cost her at least $85 a day for her doctor, to keep her satisfied. As a consequence the addict is forced into underworld activities to support his, or her, habit, as no honest employment could begin to meet these prices.

A fourth thing to bear in mind is that the highest-principled addict will lie, and scheme, and cheat even his mother, his wife, or his best friend, in order to obtain the drug he craves. Whatever regrets he may have after his purpose is achieved, in whatever depths of horrified contrition he may wallow—he will do the same, or worse, when next the craving tears his decency to shreds and leaves him, not a husband or son or friend, but simply one with an agonizing desire for the drug.

Consumed by Flames

There is one person about whom the addict is shut-mouthed: his supplier. No amount of coercion will force the name from him, but he will give the names of other suppliers to the police, in order to obtain leniency, for he knows that in gaol his source is cut off and he is faced with days when the flames of hell will, literally, consume him, and months when he knows intolerable longing without surcease. I think that the breakdown of the addict's morale, the moral degeneration he suffers is one of the saddest facets of this many-sided question.

Many, (not all, by any means) drug addicts are persons of natural intelligence; some are exceptionally brilliant. Addicts, when under the influence of the narcotic are alert, keen, confident, charming; they walk on top of the world. But between "fixes", morose, stupid, fumbling.

How do men and women become addicts? Scarcely a person who reads this article but has read stories and articles of individuals who have tried an injection when under strain, in order to perform a delicate task, or to give the necessary lift in time of stress, and insidiously the need becomes greater and greater until the habit has been formed. One of the most unhappy truths about a drug is that its effect is so instantaneous, so reviving, so uplifting to body and spirit that it is difficult to realize that a second injection is an invitation to disaster. Here is the case of Mrs. Edna Johnson.

Mrs. Johnson returned to the nursing profession when her husband's death left her penniless. Unfortunately she was in no condition to return to nursing, for a childhood injury to her spine had manifested itself at the birth of her son, leaving her half crippled. But necessity takes no heed of injuries and Mrs. Johnson took all the work she could get in spite of the ever-growing agony of her back. Most of her work was private duty in a certain hospital where she had trained, and she had access to the narcotics.

One evening, when she felt she would die if she could get no relief she took a small dose of morphine. The pain was subdued. Later she took a larger dose and relieved the agony. A new lease on life was given her. The narcotic solved all her problems, her pains, and left her in a state of beatific contentment. Eventually the authorities became suspicious and laid a trap for her. The unfortunate woman was caught red-handed, and dismissed with a warning.

One of the hospital doctors took an interest in her case, and advised her to go to an asylum for a "cure", which she did. A social agency took charge of her small son. Being an intelligent woman, and a loving mother, Mrs. Johnson was desperately anxious to be cured, and acknowledged that her physical condition, though painful, was no longer the real danger. She was released in eight months, as cured, and returned to her profession as a free-lance nurse. Naturally her case had not been made public, and she was careful not to obtain cases that would bring her in touch with those who knew anything about her. For two months she withstood the craving that tortured her every waking moment, and would bring her, crying, out of an uneasy sleep. Then she "borrowed" narcotics from the doctor whose patient she was attending.

Agony of Withdrawal

As months passed one doctor after another dropped her from his list, suspecting her. Mrs. Johnson's life became a horror of trying to find a doctor who would believe her condition called for enough narcotic to satisfy her.

At last a young doctor took compassion on her and told her that though her suffering was, without doubt severe, she was a drug addict, but he would try to cure her by giving her the drug in gradually decreasing doses. As a drowning man grasps at a straw she accepted this seemingly roseate offer. But the doctor meant exactly what he said, and gave her a barely minimum dose of drugs. She suffered. Her physical anguish increased as her whole being cried out for just one injection that would give her the old lift.

One day the doctor told her he had to go away for a three day conference, assuring her he had left with the druggist a prescription to cover her usual necessity. Leaving a barely respectable time between his going and her necessity she sent her sister to have the prescription filled, and took the entire amount in one glorious, satisfying injection.

The next day the agony returned in double force. Thin to the point of emaciation, trembling with weakness and the screaming hunger for narcotics, she stumbled to the doctor's office with the aid of her twelve-year old son. Dr. H. shared his office with a dentist, so it was open, and, making some excuse Mrs. Johnson went into his private office and forged a prescription on his prescription pad. What is more, she sent her twelve-year old son to the druggist's with this admonition, "If he tells you to wait, run home as quickly as you can. Don't wait!"

The inevitable happened. The druggist mistrusted the signature, asked the boy to wait a moment, and John ran home to his mother, the Mounted Police on his heels. Mrs. Johnson landed in the women's gaol, and the boy in the Juvenile Court.

Because of the unusual circumstances Mrs. Johnson was given a suspended sentence, in my husband's care. The boy was released, naturally.

Until she dies Mrs. Johnson will receive enough narcotic to keep her out of actual agony, through her doctor acting under instruction from Ottawa. I visited her not so long ago. To see her, unable to get out of bed, barely able to raise herself on an elbow to watch the laggard hand of the clock turn with maddening slowness to the awaited moment when she will get her injection, is not a pleasant sight.

Mrs. Johnson is a drug addict, yet who could condemn her without mercy?

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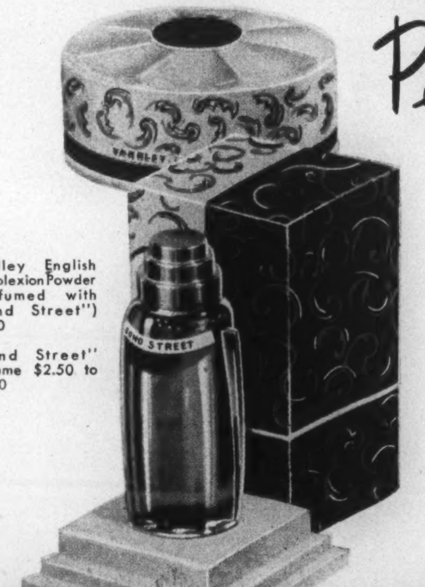

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those others—the real Criminals.

Let me show you some real criminals.

I think the case of Johnny Peters is appalling--even more appalling than the case of Mrs. Johnson, for Johnny is only nineteen-going-on-twenty. A little over a year ago Johnny, who is tall and good-looking, though he has weak eyes and a sensuous mouth, had got a position waiting on tables in an east end restaurant. Johnny's home life had not been particularly happy. His mother ran away when he was five years old, and his father and his stepmother-without-law did not give him any affection, and were only too glad to have him leave home when he began working.

Unfortunately for Johnny the restaurant happened to be a favorite hang-out of drug addicts, among whom was Minnie J., an addict of long standing. She was at least forty to Johnny's eighteen, and supported her habit by prostitution and by "prowling" houses with a gang.

But the age span was not one that could be contemplated lightly by a woman, and it was necessary to Minnie that she bind the boy to her with every possible means, so she introduced him to the use of narcotics.

Humane Solution

Johnny gave up his job and became a procurer. When necessary he joins some of Minnie's other friends, they "case" a house, and then "prowl" it.

So far Johnny has not met up with the law. Minnie has been arrested several times, and has served short sentences, but she has kept Johnny out of gaol. This she cannot do indefinitely, of course and the day is going to come when he will face a judge and, sentenced, suffer the terrible withdrawal symptoms he has yet to know, and the succeeding months of agony, until his release.

There is no pursuit much more degrading than that of a procurer. There is no hope for Johnny. Nothing will ever rid him of his terrible craving for narcotics.

Some day he is going to tire of Minnie, for she will grow too old for him, and then he will turn to a younger woman. When Johnny has his "fix" he is a really charming lad. There is no law forcing him to remain in the east end. Who can tell whose daughter he might meet?

Even when they say they intend to reform to take the cure; even when they say they are cured, addicts lie. Sometimes even to themselves.

Nora, for instance, was a drug addict, who cured herself. A remarkable case? Yes, indeed. Now she drinks lighter fluid combined with paragoric.

My husband has discussed their condition with dozens of addicts. They all agree there is no cure. Many of them would like to work. Some of them hate the things they are constrained to do in order to support their habit. John, for instance, does not like to be a thief. Marie has a double problem—she loves her own kind, and hates men. Yet to support her habit, and the habit of her sweetheart who is a girl at least ten years her junior, she has to submit herself to men. She said, "I have to have men, to get the drug; but I have to be drugged to be able to stand the men."

Wouldn't all these people—these otentially dangerous criminals, be etter off if they were given a lifentence rather than six months, ght months, two years, and so on? ertainly we, the public would be tter off.

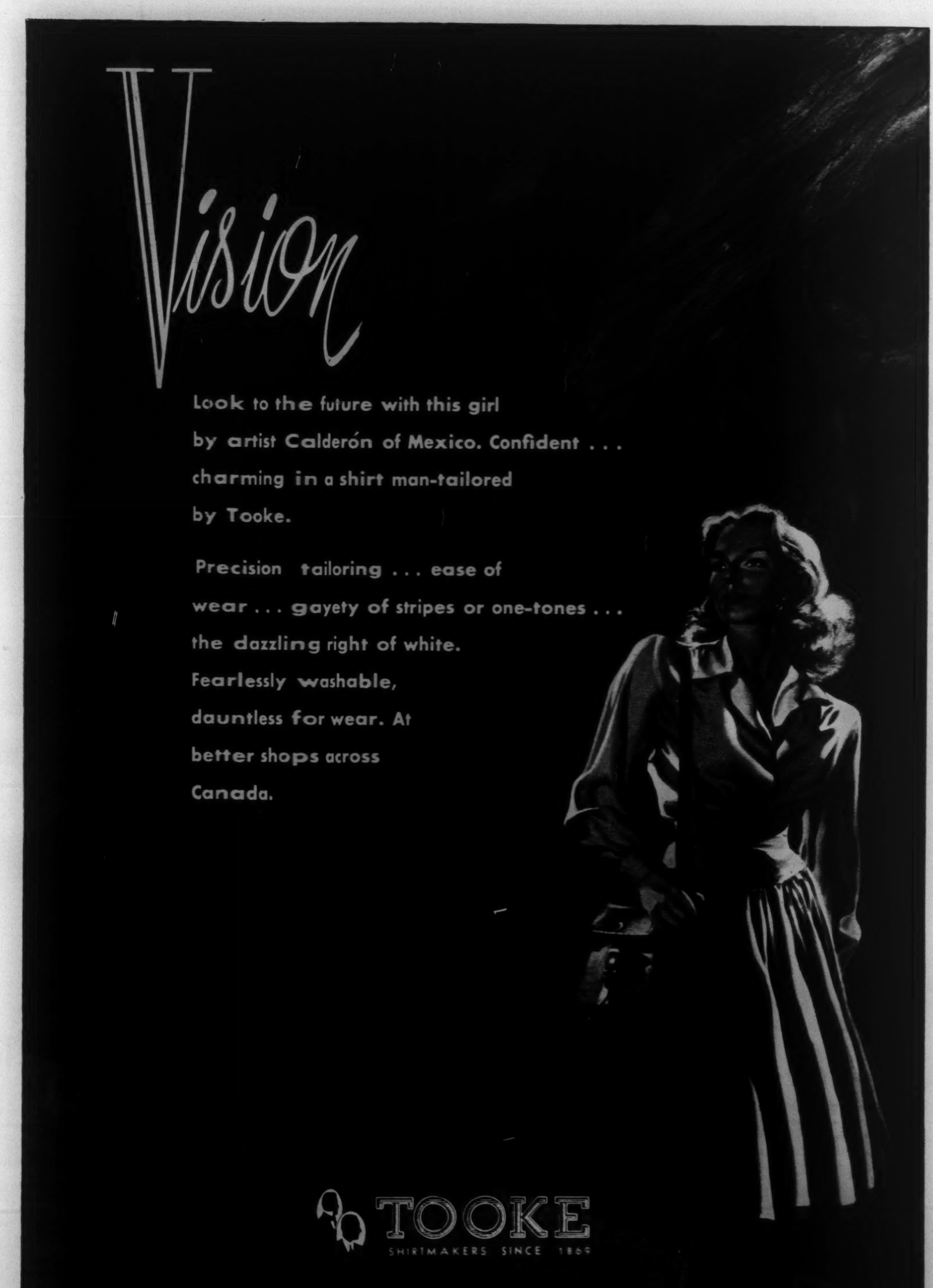
But they are sick people, before ey are criminals. Emotionally, entally, physically, they are ill. t they are quite capable of work. ally excellent work; in many ses very superior work. Why ould we, and they, be denied the ruits of their labor? Perhaps God ll demand of us what we have ne with the one talent (or more an one, perhaps) of these unrtunates, which it is death to hide. It would be kinder—and much cheaper in the long run—to have a colony to which these wretched and suffering fellow-human beings could be sentenced for life, so soon as their condition is discovered. A city prison, with well-paid, instructed, and educated guards; a factory town to which only drug addicts (perhaps accompanied by their families) would be sentenced, and where the addict would be able to use his talents and abilities for the benefit of mankind; a prison colony with schools, and churches and hospitals, libraries and theatres.

The most important part of the colony, to the addict, would be the drug hospital where the government doctors, under the supervision of the Mounted Police, would administer *enough drugs to keep the addict comfortable and able to work.* This would mean that every addict would have to undergo periods when he would be placed in a hospital and forbidden any drugs whatever, until his body would be moderately satisfied with the relatively small amount of narcotic permitted by the government doctors. During these periods he would be a useless creature, unable to produce, but he would return to work when able, and would work until his body began to demand larger amounts of the drug than permitted. The useful periods greatly outweigh the inactive periods. This, surely, is better than forcing these unhappy people to plunder our homes, and undermine our youth, in order to satisfy their cravings.

The insane, not beyond the memory of some who are still alive today, used to be stoned, driven out of the city into the woods, or worse still, chained in vile dungeons, and treated worse than we would treat the most vicious animal. Today there are asylums for these people, and the fact that they wear a human body is not forgotten.

But none of these things have dropped out of heaven without a struggle. Heartache and dogged determination have gone hand in hand against the radical conservatism of the great masses of people, against the zippered purse and the horrified question, "And how much will this cost?" But in the end the public has seen that the old saw holds a wealth of meaning, "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

If we are to accomplish anything we must stop crying with Shylock, "My pound of flesh! My pound of flesh!" and raise our voices with Portia instead. "The quality of mercy is not strained—it blesseth him that gives—"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MUSIC

Concerts for Youth

By JOHN H. YOCOM

DROPPING into an electrical shop in our suburban community for a light bulb one night recently, we were surprised to find half a dozen or so teen-aged youngsters busily browsing for recordings. For some reason we had thought that the out-of-school recreation of visiting the big stores' record departments and specialty "record bars" ended at sundown. Faint, puzzling sounds came from the four listening booths. As far as we could make out the cacophony broke down into a Duke Ellington medley, "Kokomo, Indiana"— both of which might have been expected—but also snatches of Brahms' Fourth and, almost blanketing the rest, Wagner's "Ride of the Valkyries." While waiting their turn at the booths, two boys and a girl stood by, leafing catalogues and holding large-sized discs — presumably recordings other than popular.

We got the light bulb and some enlightening evidence that classical music seems to be holding its own, at least, with youth.

Every week one can pick up similar comforting evidence. We have noted particularly items of last week's activities in Toronto, Guelph, Kitchener and Vancouver. They might just as well have been any other cities or towns for, as the Youth Commission report showed not long ago, teen-aged interest in good music is nationwide, rural and urban, and growing.

Secondary School Series

The first concert in the secondary school series by the T.S.O. was given to a packed house in Massey Hall on Tues., Nov. 4. Last year's series of double concerts is being replaced this year by five concerts played monthly until March.

Sir Ernest MacMillan dramatically prefaced the program by announcing that, as it was the one hundredth anniversary of the very evening on which Mendelssohn had died, he was including two of the composer's works, the "Ruy Blas" Overture and the well-known Violin Concerto. The soloist in the latter was John Dembeck, a member of the first violin section, who gave a very sensitive and intelligent interpretation, achieving a balance with the orchestra not always obtained by some of the teen-age soloists of previous seasons.

Sir Ernest told his audience that he intended to include one contemporary work on each program. The first was his own charming "Sketches for String Orchestra on French Canadian Airs." The part of the program most popular with the students was Rimski - Korsakov's "Scheherazade" Suite. Its glowing orchestral color and highly pictorial nature appeal greatly to teen-age taste. The great ovation which followed was rewarded with a delicate rendering of Boccherini's famous Minuet.—R.W.W.

The night following the T.S.O. gave its first out-of-town concert for the season in Guelph. Again Sir Ernest conducted, with 'cellist Zara Nelsova as guest artist playing Tschaikowsky's Rococo Variations. At his concert there were many of the city's music students and collegiate pupils. On Nov. 6 the Kitchener-Waterloo Symphony Orchestra gave its first of three concerts in the Capitol Theatre, Glenn Kruspe conducting. The guest artist was 'cellist Marcel Ray, new member of the Toronto Trio, playing Saint Saens' A minor Concerto. Once again youthful music lovers made up a large part of the audience. Several of the K.-W. Symphony are young people.

Vancouver may have a streetcar strike but apparently Beethoven still has enough power to make a number of people find a way of getting downtown; Beethoven, that is, with the aid of Prof. Harry Adaskin, head of the University of British Columbia and a noted violinist, and his wife, pianist Frances Marr. Last month the professor opened his weekly Tuesday night concert-lecture series in which he is analyzing Beethoven's 10 Violin and Piano Sonatas. Now in its second year, this music appreciation course, sponsored by the university's extension department, carries credits for students in the department of music. Because of its popularity the series has already outgrown the Brock Hall lecture room; it is given to a second section on Friday night of each week.

"We had no notion how it would be received," Prof. Adaskin wrote us last week, "but the Vancouver Art Gallery has been completely sold out." At each session a sonata is analyzed, studied as to form and structure, with every theme and motive illustrated on the violin and piano. Then the work is played through in concert style without comment.

The Adaskins are giving their second New York recital on Feb. 15, 1948.

Community Concerts

Thanks to the Ontario Department of Education youth in the smaller centres is being afforded opportunities to attend good concerts. The community concerts inaugurated last year by the department have been expanded to include 15 new municipalities—Geraldton, Pembroke, Campbellford, Fergus, Collingwood, Welland, Kirkland Lake, Ingersoll, Beamsville, Lindsay, Napanee and Cobourg. Ninety-four concerts are being given, 34 more than last year. Over 30 groups of artists or individual performers have been commissioned for the series and of these 17 will be participating for the first time. Costs are based on the appropriate union rates plus expenses.

The purpose of the plan is to assist the school music program, encourage young musicians with opportunities to appear with seasoned artists and bring good music to small centres. Grants are provided for centres where concerts do not meet expenses but some are managing to break even. Furthermore, there is anticipated a day beyond the plan, when artistic groups and communities can go it on their own and arrange and finance their own bookings.

Coloratura at Pop

Virginia MacWatters, coloratura soprano of Philadelphia, was guest artist at last week's Pop concert, Sir Ernest conducting. A chance meeting of Miss MacWatters and the famed lieder singer, Lotte Lehmann, in the book department of a Philadelphia department store, and a subsequent audition before Mme. Lehmann, led to Miss MacWatters' study of voice. The young soprano's singing is distinguished by a lovely tonal quality and fluency in purely lyrical passages but it is occasionally marred in the high coloratura by some lack of stability in intonation which results in a disturbing wavering. Both these commendable qualities and this fault were noticeable in Zerbinetta's aria from Richard Strauss's "Ariadne auf Naxos." The singer has a pleasing personality but sometimes it took an overdramatic twist, as in Mozart's "Alleluia," to detract from her lovely voice. In short, Miss MacWatters shows signs of immaturity in interpretation which, we have no doubt, experience will rub out. Her best number was the simply sung "Last Rose of Summer," with excellent piano accompaniment by Leo Barkin. The orchestral part of the evening was largely Viennese (Johann Strauss) and pleased the capacity audience. The best thing on the program was the rarely played Mozart Symphony No. 25 which showed the T.S.O. violin section to be one of Toronto's musical wonders.

The Toronto Mendelssohn Choir, under the direction of Sir Ernest MacMillan, commences perhaps the greatest season in its long history on November 18 when it presents Mendelssohn's "Elijah" in Massey Hall, to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of the composer's death. John Brownlee, of the Metropolitan Opera Association and a current "Men of Distinction" advertising model, will sing the title role. The orchestral music will be played by the T.S.O. Helen Simmie, soprano, Eileen Law, contralto, and Albert Marson, tenor, will be the soloists.

Boris Goldovsky, celebrated musician and N.B.C. commentator of "Metropolitan Opera of the Air," will be guest artist at the luncheon of the Toronto Section, Council of Jewish Women, on Nov. 20, 12.45 noon in the Crystal Ballroom, King Edward Hotel.

Winnipeg is known to be one of the most musical cities in Canada, but it has not had a symphony orchestra in seven years. One has been formed this season, however, and a committee is working hard to make it permanent. To help the new orchestra seven members of the Minneapolis Orchestra travelled 500 miles north to play with the group last month.

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THEATRE

Rare Power, Beauty in "Anna Lucasta"

By A. F. W. PLUMPTRE

THE story of Anna Lucasta, which is running this week at the Royal Alexandra Theatre, is a simple one. The first scene shows the Lucasta family deciding to bring Anna, one of the three children, back to her home after two years on the sidewalks of New York. They all want her back in order to marry her to a farm boy from the south; the mother because it will give Anna a new start in life and the rest because the farm boy has eight hundred dollars and they want to lay their hands on it. What follows shows the development of the scheme; it goes just as the mother would wish, except that the father, who had thrown Anna out of the household two years before, does it again just after the marriage by threatening to expose her past and thus disgrace and ruin her bridegroom. She goes back to the sidewalks, but is again rescued, this time by her husband.

A simple plot, almost a trite one. And yet the play is one of rare power and beauty. This is achieved by the amazing skill with which the characters are drawn by the author and interpreted by the actors. Each important character is clear, consistent and complete. Only about the father can there be any doubt; is it sadism or jealousy or an outburst of religious mania or (as his son-in-law suggests) fear of something unknown that makes him throw his daughter onto the street not once but twice?

Miss Isabelle Cooley, who plays Anna, gives a superb interpretation: passionate and provocative, yet steadfast and self-sacrificing. Most of the humor which runs very broadly through the play is supplied by two other feminine parts: Miss Rosette Le Noire who plays Anna's sister and Miss Claire Jay who depicts the toughest possible little tart.

The leading men are Anna's brother-in-law (Mr. Warren Coleman) who is a rough cunning creature but not lacking in humor, and Anna's bridegroom played by Mr. Duke Williams who manages a character almost too good to be true with conviction and success.

The whole cast is negro. This only emerges in two ways. First, it comes out in one line where one of the women, upbraiding the brother-in-law, says "There are a lot of people who think that we are all like you." Second, the whole production was fully up to the highest standard of excellence which we have learned to expect from such a cast.

Hazel Scott, sensational pianist at T.S.O. Pop, Massey Hall, Nov. 21.

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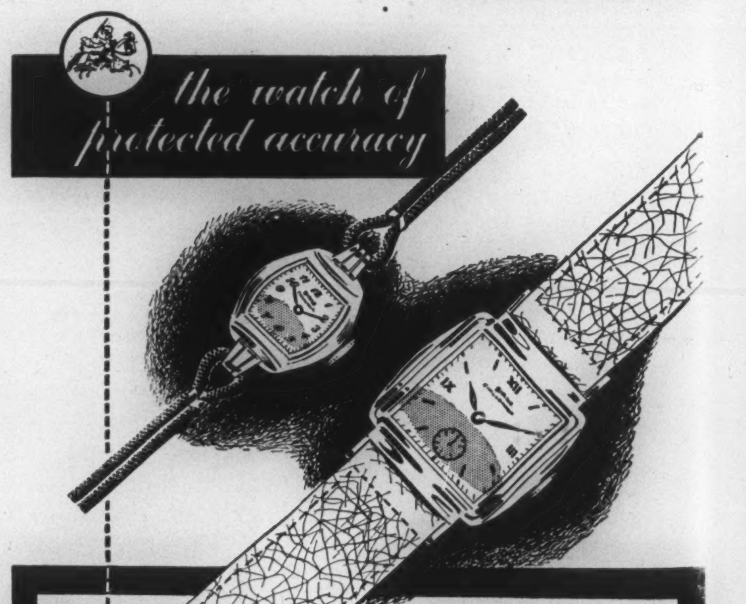
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RADIO

Petrillo's Depredations

By JOHN L. WATSON

(*Continued*)

THE C.B.C. has no reason to be unduly alarmed over James Caesar Petrillo's ban on the manufacture of recordings. It has always been the policy of the Corporation to foster Canadian musical talent and to employ as much of it as its limited budget would stand. Its already extensive musical library, plus new acquisitions from abroad, would enable it to continue its recorded programs of serious music pretty much as before. The afternoon and late evening programs of jazz will, of course, suffer considerably. Man bites dog!

It is the small, independent stations whose existence would be most disastrously threatened by a ban on recordings. These stations—many of them operating on no more than a substantial shoe-string—would never in the wide world be able to employ live talent on the same scale as they have employed recordings. Many of them would be forced out of business altogether or would be compelled to confine their activities to non-musical programs, thus losing virtually all their value to the community as media of inexpensive entertainment. Private radio must be made aware of its responsibility to local talent (and it has been made aware of it through the recommendations of the Parliamentary committees but it must not be placed in the position of being unable to fulfill its responsibility for want of revenue.

The depredations of Mr. Petrillo are not confined wholly to the realm of recorded music; in fact, they threaten to put a crimp in some of the C.B.C.'s most cherished projects.

The C.B.C. plans to spend about $1,500,000 in realizing the plans originally drawn up in 1936 for national radio coverage. The program would, of course, have been completed long before this had it not been interrupted by the war and the subsequent shortage of electronic equipment.

The new projects include the construction of four high-powered A.M. transmitters in Alberta, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec. Three of these will be of maximum power—50,000 watts. These extensions will bring all Canadians within range of the C.B.C., including those who heretofore have rightly objected to paying two-and-half dollars per annum for a service they never received.

In the F.M. field, the Corporation has announced that the 250-watt stations now operating in Montreal and Toronto will be replaced by 3,000-watt units and that a 1,000-watt transmitter will shortly be installed on the lofty roof of the Hotel Vancouver. All of which brings us back to friend Petrillo.

Outrageous Demand

The little Czar of Music takes the stage this time to tell us, with accustomed clarity and brevity, that no program of music may be broadcast by both F.M. and A.M. transmitters at the same time! If this outrageous demand is enforced it will mean the end of F.M. broadcasting in Canada, and possibly in the United States as well. The C.B.C. will probably dismantle its F.M. transmitters and we shall be denied, for the present at any rate, the blessing of pure, static-free radio.

That the Union's stand on the matter of F.M. is unreasonable must be obvious to anyone who knows the first thing about broadcasting. The proposed F.M. stations are not intended to form a second network or even to increase the C.B.C.'s national coverage. F.M. represents the biggest improvement in the transmission of sound since the end of the crystal-set era. It is, therefore, destined eventually to take the place of the present-day system of Amplitude Modulation. But for obvious mechanical reasons we cannot effect the change-over from A.M. to F.M. in a single day. The metamorphosis must be gradual; it must be timed to keep pace with the manufacture of new equipment, the installation of new units and the normal purchase-rate of F.M.-equipped receiving sets. It must necessarily be a great many years before the new system will have completely replaced the old and, in the interim, we must have both F.M. and A.M. broadcasting: more and more of the first, less and less of the second. This means duplication and duplication is costly. To carry the same program on both A.M. and F.M. means increased production costs for the C.B.C. to bear *without* a corresponding increase in revenue. If the Corporation is obliged to produce a separate schedule of programs for its F.M. outlets the cost will be prohibitive and the whole project will have to be abandoned. We shall all be the losers—including the musicians.

Mr. Petrillo is too much with us!

"Stage 48" let down its hair with a dreadful thud on October 26, when it broadcast "A Crime of Fashion", an original piece having to do with the current battle of the hemlines. It's a very good thing for the "Stage" to do a bit of clowning once in a while (remember "Sweeney Todd, the Demon Barber of Fleet Street"?) but "A Crime of Fashion" turned out to be a shockingly commonplace concoction containing neither wit nor wisdom: the sort of thing that can safely be left to less talented organizations.

To atone for its sins of the previous week, Mr. Allan's Thespians turned up on the following Sunday with a beautifully contrived production of "Madame Bovary", adapted from the Flaubert novel by John Bethune. The best thing in the show was Mavor Moore's subtle and sympathetic portrayal of the bumbling but well-intentioned Charles, so pathetically unaware of his wife's infidelities. Barbara Kelly did a noble job in the difficult title role and Sam Payne was appropriately cynical as the omniscient chorus. Tommy Tweed, as M. Le Prèfet, combining prize-giving with ward-heeling, treated us to some wonderful low comedy. There were one or two examples of bad taste, or bad direction, such as the prolonged and agonized screaming of the sick child and the rather too juicy hysterics of the over-wrought but unrepentant Emma Bovary. Otherwise, the whole business was first rate.

•

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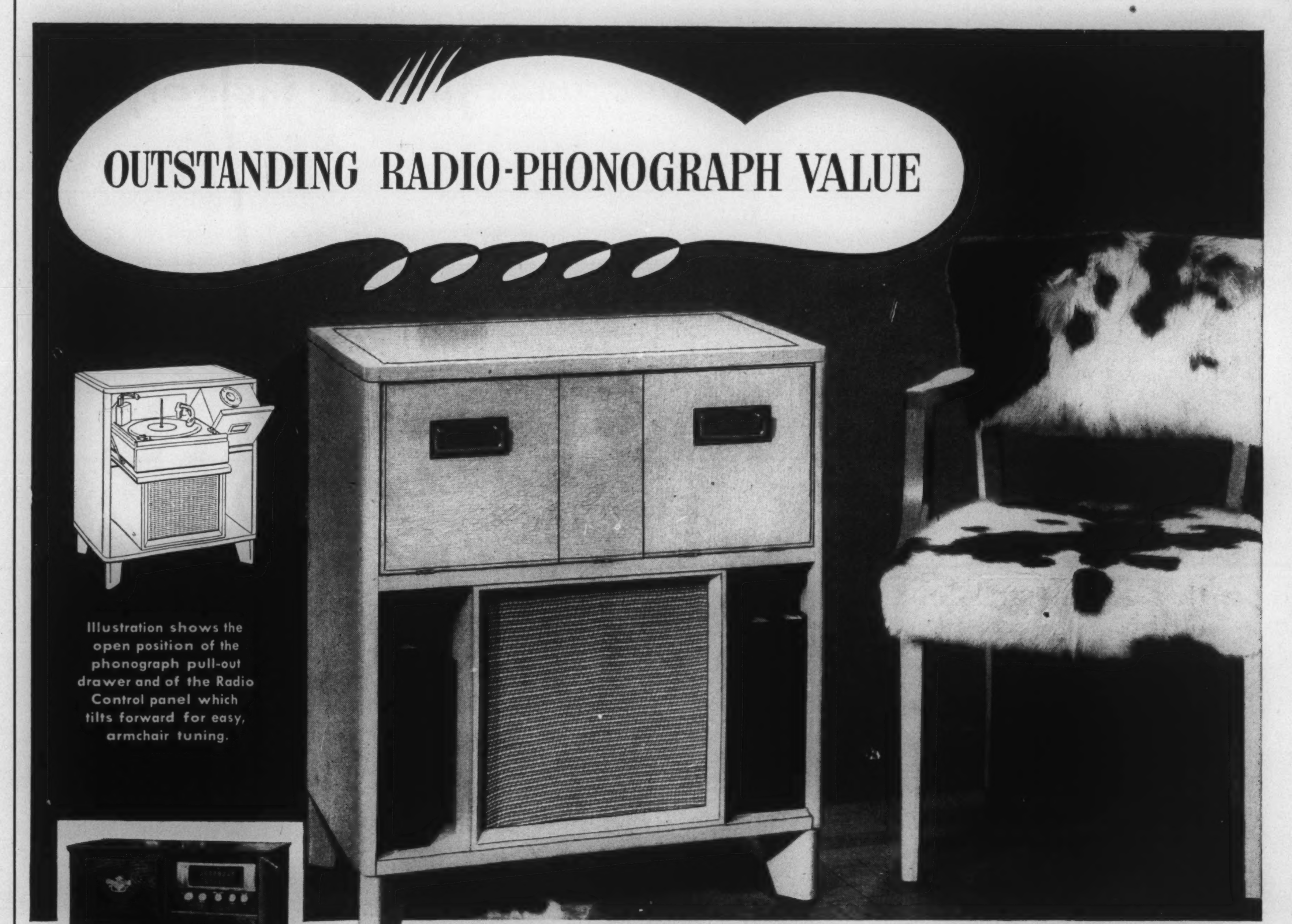

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YOUTH

"Moby Dick" or "Amber"?

By EILEEN MORRIS

DOES your teen-ager enjoy books of quality in leisure reading hours, or does he seem to find time for only the latest "sensation"? You can play a vital part in forming his reading tastes, especially in these days of best sellers which have been termed "frankly filthy" by Dr. Gordon Bates, general director of the Health League. "I don't understand why there hasn't been a protest from parents and clergy alike," commented Dr. Bates. "These are not the kind of books we want our children to read."

If you have been prone to leave the problem up to the school, listen to what students think of their school as literary adviser!

"I'll never read a 'worthwhile' book again," one graduating senior vowed. Another added, "After memorizing whole passages of 'Sohrab and Rustum,' and 'The Mill on the Floss' to pass tricky exam questions, I think that the classics are ghastly!" The same reaction was succinctly expressed in a line, pencilled on a copy of "King Lear"—"The reason why girls leave home".

Begins in Cradle

Such remarks help explain why 41 per cent of those students questioned in a survey admitted they read no poetry outside of class, and only 20 per cent read adult books of character.

Many parents fall down on the job as well, for they take little or no interest in their children's reading habits.

To start a tirade when you first notice "Forever Amber" on Jim's bookshelf is like locking that proverbial barn door; the time for action is when three-year-old Jimmy can be lured from block building long enough to listen to "Mother Goose"!

If, during his scooter set days, Jim's personal bookshelf contains such children's classics as "Kidnapped" and "Robinson Crusoe", as well as series and "how-to" books, he will be well on the way to an appreciation of good reading. Your close ally is the children's room of the local library, where qualified librarians hold Saturday morning storytelling hours, and guide children through the intricacies of filling out a card.

Hi hops and homework crowd Jim's time later, but while studying mid-nineteenth century history, his time sense will be sharpened by reading such solid hits as "The Three Musketeers", "Vanity Fair", "Wuthering Heights", "David Copperfield" and "Moby Dick", which filled bookstalls between 1844 and 1854.

Well-Filled Bookcase

When he comes striding home from a two-hour English paper muttering, "Literature is boring as heck," retain his interest by suggesting that he sample such story tellers as Ring Lardner, Paul Gallico and Damon Runyon; whodunit master Conan Doyle, or the adventure yarns of Conrad and Kipling. This idea is more likely to succeed than recommending Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire"! Classics didn't end when Meredith laid down his pen, and a well read person enjoys the books of all the ages—including his own. So, although your son may skip Thomas Mann's "Joseph" cycle, if he enjoys a good contemporary and some of the famous writers of the past, he will never accept a poorly written book on the strength of high pressure advertising, but with new discernment, will judge the latest "sensation" by standards which you can help develop.

What else can an interested parent do? Keep the family bookcase supplied with lots of books! There is no reason for showy dustcatchers in this day and age when paper bound classics and unabridged reprints fit the most modest budget. Perhaps Jim thinks Shakespeare is "heavy going" because of that finely printed, two-columns-to-a-page set of the Bard which Great Uncle Jonathan left you in his will.

Subscribe to a local newspaper or magazine that carries a good book review section. Books recommended by well established clubs and guilds are usually timely and entertaining, and prove a stimulus to further reading. Though you disagree with the movie maker's interpretation, don't sniff at pictures based on the classics, for viewing the screen play may lead your pride and joy straight to the library!

Why all the fuss about good books, anyway? Because reading the thoughts of wise, sparkling minds helps a young person find new and deeper meaning in everyday people and affairs. The fourteen-year-old who has come across "Les Miserables" and "Of Human Bondage" in the course of casual reading is likely to find drug store fiction pretty drab stuff.

John Buchan felt that the taste in literature of most of us sets fairly early in life, and in essentials does not alter. So from that first picture book, take a real interest in your child's reading. You will have the joy of sharing an experience, and the satisfaction of knowing that when the initial send-off into adult fiction, biography and philosophy comes from within his family circle, your child will find no attraction in the cheap book the locker room gang is circulating.

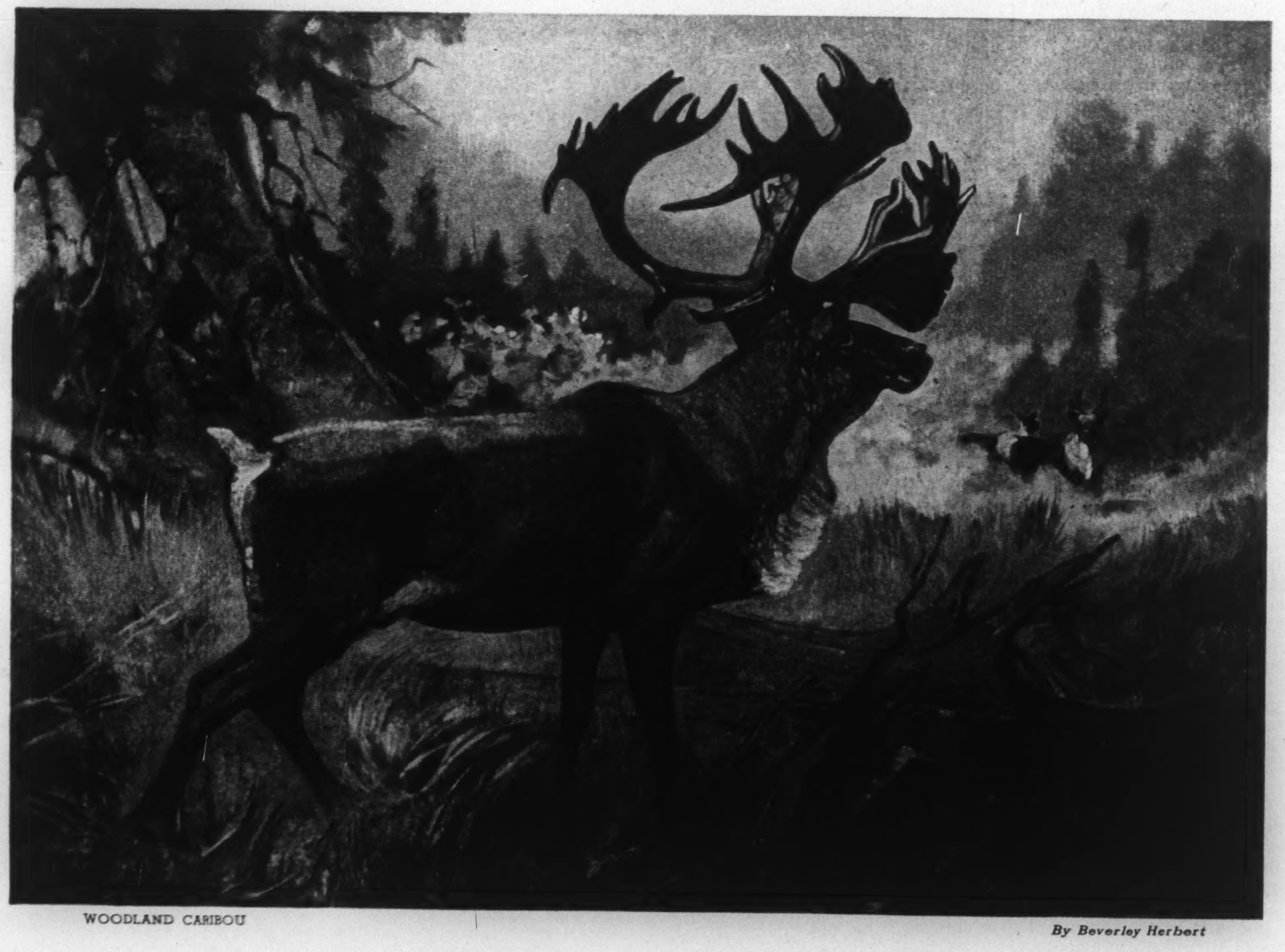
High school readies teen-agers for an active, busy life; parents can prepare them for leisure. Give your youngster classic literature for a heritage, for in reading the world's best loved books, he will acquire true education, and will possess a continuous source of pleasure.

FALL decorating note: Try wool jersey curtains in the livingroom, library or dining room. In chartreuse, dusty pink, yellow, green, blue or grey, they lend dignity and distinction to a room, and can be made in nothing flat. Even a swag can be managed by an amateur, and the accessory department of your favorite drapery source, will show you little devices to hold the swag in place. Three tones of one color or two contrasting colors will give a very smart and unusual effect, and the natural draping qualities, the flexibility of this fabric, and the entire cost of curtains will come as a welcome surprise. It can be hung at the windows unlined.

Will he become just a memory?

The Woodland Caribou, neither as wary nor as swift in avoiding danger as the White-Tailed Deer, falls an easy prey to hunters, largely through its own sense of curiosity. Although completely protected by law in Canada, it is perhaps in more imminent danger of extermination than any other of our big-game animals.

A comprehensive story of the Woodland Caribou appears in the current issue of The Carling Conservation Club Digest.



WOODLAND CARIBOU

By Beverley Herbert

The Bison provides a striking example of how man can reduce an entire species to a mere handful of survivors, now preserved in our National Parks.

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CUISINE

Newfoundland's Viands

By A. LEITCH and M. LENT

AN OILSKIN-SWATHED individual, facing into the North Atlantic gales by day, returning home to an unvarying meal of fish at night, is all too frequently the reputation of the "average Newfoundlander". It is a romantic and valiant theory and fits neatly into the same category as the notion (still prevalent in many parts of the globe) that the "average Canadian" spends his afternoons off shooting redskins from his cabin door.

True, "cod tongues" are a *pièce de résistance* on the Big Island, and "flippers" and "Brewis" are Newfoundland dishes, but, on the whole, the Newfoundlander eats probably less fish than the average Canadian. Inland, away from the fishing villages and the fish flakes of the coast, many people have no working knowledge of the country's Number 1 Industry, her fisheries. Newfoundland, our undecided next-door neighbor who may some day be our sister province, eats rather more expensively than Canada but eats well—and most interestingly.

Still a virgin country, untampered with by the tourist trade, it raises a skeptical eyebrow at visitors who look askance at the beef and lamb and pork menus in the restaurants and say, plaintively, "What—no fish?" No, no fish, unless you especially ask for it, at which Newfoundlanders are a little surprised but try to oblige. "Salmon" on the bill of fare of the Newfoundland Railway is considered a specialty for visitors and Newfoundlanders alike.

Cod Tongues

The cod tongues are rarely found in restaurants. Roundish, nearly twice the size of a silver dollar, they are half meat, half gelatin. Frying turns them a rich, golden brown, crinkles them a little at the edges in the manner of all fresh fish, and gives them a delicious and quite uncodlike flavor. As an alternative to plain frying, they may be rolled in egg and bread crumbs and deep fried. Peppered and salted, they are calculated to interest the most epicurean palate in search of a new taste sensation. Since the cod probably has no further use for them, it's a good arrangement all round.

Salmon, cooked on the day it is taken from the water, is indisputably unequalled; but in the three-inch, silvery caplin Newfoundland has a rival dish that she herself hardly appreciates. Exported in very minute quantities, rarely eaten by the islanders but popular with visitors, the caplin when cleaned, fried and eaten, bones and all, are worthy of more notice than they are accorded. These little fish are so plentiful that they can be scooped from the ocean in saucepans in some seasons and Newfoundlanders finding themselves with a too-abundant crop, take them by the cartload—these little fish that, shipped to the mainland in refrigerator ships, could make the snootiest New Yorker drool—and spread them over their fields for fertilizer!

Up Water Street

(Incidentally, to the Newfoundlander, "salmon" means salmon and "caplin" means caplin, but 'fish" means just one thing—cod.)

When "fish" does go home for supper in Newfoundland, it goes without benefit of the brown paper wrapping it is accorded here. In spite of city ordinances to the contrary, it is a common sight to see the man of the house or his lady striding up Water Street, St. John's, a big codfish swinging freely from one hand—fresh from the ocean.

"Fish and brewis" (pronounced broos) crops up more often in the villages than in the cities. A kind of flour and water biscuit, or unleavened bread, is soaked over night, then simmered slightly—taking care that it does not become mush. Chopped in pieces, it is served with flaked cod. The biscuits may also be served whole with the fish. In the outports, the housewife will often pour dripping over the brewis which then serves as the main dish.

Also in the outports, rarely in the towns, is found the stew made with salt pork to which has been added cabbage, turnips, potatoes and, to top it all, dumplings, all cooked together for several hours in a big pot on the stove. It is not recommended for uneasy stomachs—and it is not so very popular with Newfoundlanders themselves.

"Flippers," a strictly masculine treat, has few feminine supporters, but flipper dinners held in the spring are occasions to which the men look forward with high glee. The flippers, once the propelling parts of the seals, are cleaned, wrapped in cellophane and stored until ready for use, when they are fried with an odor all their own... but which, unfortunately, they fail to keep to themselves. The meat is strong, like both fish and meat, and is an acquired taste. And so, say its fans, is haggis. Flippers cost between $1 and $2 each.

Dressed spareribs, common to Canada, give way in Newfoundland to salted spareribs, soaked beforehand so as to leave just a little of the salt in them. Newfoundlanders too have discovered the trick of balancing a piece of onion on the breast bone of a roasting fowl to give it an indefinable something which even the onion-hater can't pin down as "onion."

Hamburger Glory

You can eat your way clear across the island from St. John's to Port aux Basques and find excellent home cooking, exceptional coffee (fast becoming a lost art in coffee-drinking America) and hamburgers that suggest the United States had better look to her laurels. Not only has the all American "coke" a foothold in every city and every little outport clear up to the Straits of Belle Isle, but the "Newfie" hamburger, selling at 15 to 20 cents, is a masterpiece. Made with minced meat, not a pattie, it is bigger, juicier and is decorated with cooked onions, tomatoes, pickles and other delectable goo—all served on a bun that is fresh, soft and big. Newfoundland girls who come to American and Canadian colleges—and the college crowd is the ultimate judge of hamburgers—scoff at our 'burgers.

They like our Canadian butter in preference to Newfoundland margarine, and they like our more economical food—but never, oh never our hamburgers!

Food cost there, as the students have noted, is high, often twice what it is in Canada. In the outports, scattered along the coasts there is the ever-present possibility that supplies will be delayed for days—and the supply ships are their only form of communication with the outside.

Yet there are no shortages—partly because so many have not the money for the "extras", partly because Newfoundland's quota is small in comparison with Canada's, and foreign suppliers can always fill it. Jelly powders, soap flakes, marshmallows, chocolate bars (at 7 cents), shortening and, in the clothing line, silks and nylons, filled the store windows there when Canadians were queuing up in Canada for them. Sometimes the goods grew old on the shelves while people bought only the essentials.

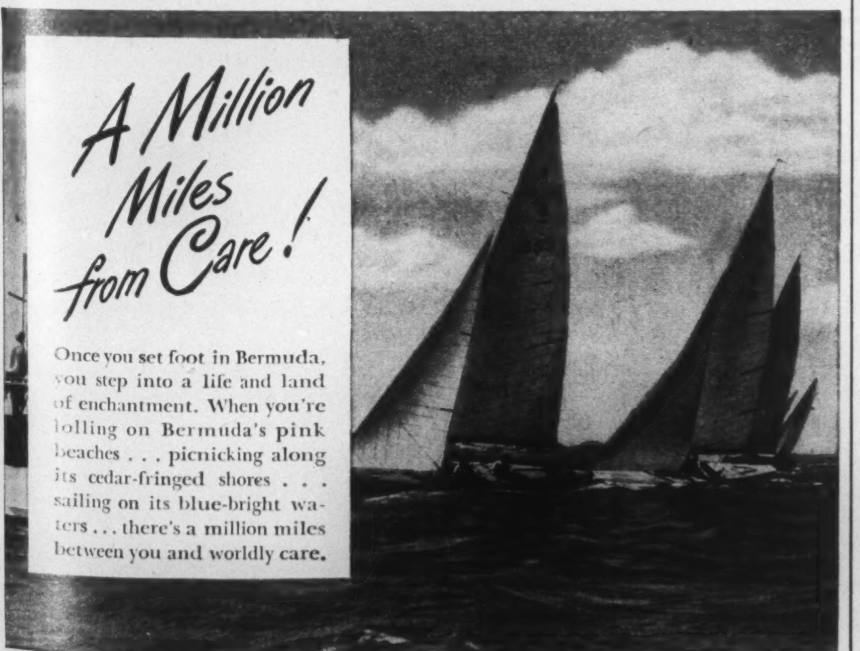
English High Tea

Among Newfoundland's natural resources is one of the biggest and most dependable crops of blueberries found anywhere. Thanks to an abundant supply of water, wild raspberries reach the size of our home-grown ones year after year, supplying Newfoundland tables in the summer and preserve cupboards in the winter for those who take the trouble to pick them. Apple and plum orchards on the west coast are contributing to the fruit supply, but most fruit is still imported to the island.

The evening meal in Newfoundland is "tea", still in the English system, not the Canadian beverage-and-a-biscuit tradition. "Beef tea" is something else again. To us it is beef dripping. There it is, literally, a tea including a beef dish. Newfoundlanders love a meal out where they can "boil a kettle" and at no provocation whatsoever will pack up a lunch and hike for the country which is blessedly within reach of every part of every city or town.

Our servicemen remember Newfoundland for the "Newfie screech". Packing the kick of a mule, a stronger rum than the imported Canadian variety, it can still summon up nostalgic longings. Yet, seldom is an islander seen drunk on the streets.

It's too bad about the oilskinned, fish-eating islander and the Indian-shooting Canadian — they're both pretty much of myths!!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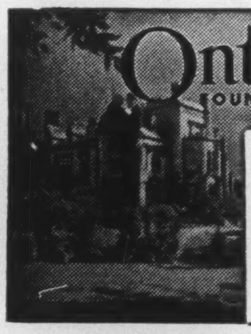
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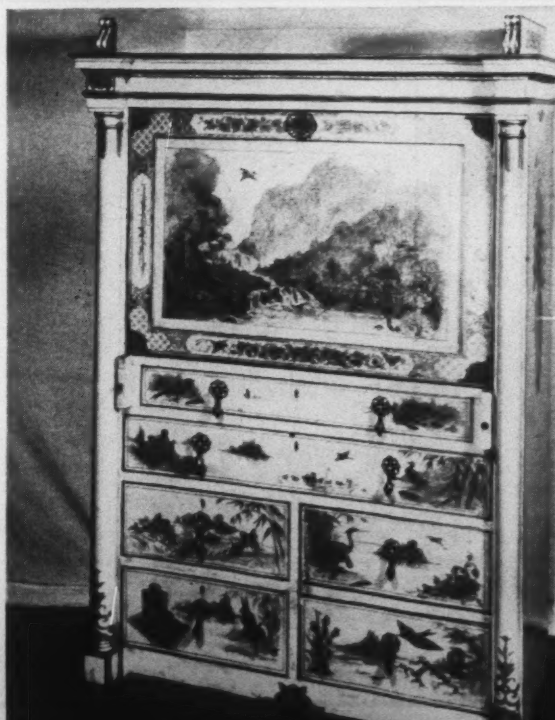
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Now London Copes with "The New Look"

By GRACE GARNER

DESPITE letters to *The Times*, questions in the House, and denouncements by Sir Stafford Cripps, London fashion designers have been *avant garde* in their acceptance of the change in fashion, and British women are lowering their hemlines. In late July, when London's *Haute Couture* had presented their Autumn Collections to buyers from abroad, already the fashion trends established in Paris and the Riviera were incorporated in the clothes for export. But like every influence which creeps into the tolerant British mind, the new trends had been adapted with typical British moderation to conform with the London designer's particular market and the limitations of fabric at his disposal. The resultant Autumn-Winter collections of 1947 presented the most wearable clothes in the world—new, sophisticated, becoming and definitely saleable!

For, although London designers are well aware that they cannot ignore fashion trends despite austerity restrictions (even before the formal openings certain houses had received cabled orders from their American and Canadian customers to make their day-length skirts twelve and thirteen inches from the floor), they have learned to their cost that it is not only to lose prestige but to lose money and precious dollars in the export market, if they depart too far from their essentially British interpretation of fashion.

For instance, after the war, when the Board of Trade permitted designers a little more scope in yardage and design, the reaction of British designers was to express some of their pent-up creative energy in "more feminine", dressier models. American and Canadian buyers, coming to Britain for the sports coats, man-tailored suits and dresses in which British designers excel, sat through Collection after Collection of "little black dresses" which they could buy better and cheaper at home, and sequin-spangled evening creations that they would not buy at any price. Consequently, members of the Incorporated Society of London Fashion Designers—the Big Ten of London's *Haute Couture* — Hardy Amies, Charles Creed, Angele Delanghe, Norman Hartnell, Molyneux, Digby Morton, Bianca Mosca, Peter Russell, Victor Stiebel and Worth, and the London Model Houses whose clothes are prized the world over for their "London Look", deviate little from classic British design whether it be in a tweed suit or a grand ball gown.

Hemline Battle

London export collections, which British women look on as a necessary, temporary sacrifice, deliberately receive scanty mention in the Home press. But when news of the revolutionary Autumn Collections in Paris broke simultaneously with Sir Stafford Cripps' austerity speech to the British people, in which he announced that the next allotment of twenty clothing coupons would have to last indefinitely, the women of Britain felt that this was the last straw. London editors played down Paris fashions, but enough news of the lavish use of fur and fabric leaked out to make even the stoical Englishman, reading in one column about skirts that took forty yards of material and in the next that his petrol ration was to be cut and the tax on tobacco increased, join in the witch-hunt against the perpetrators of these new styles.

But it is coincidence and not lack of social conscience that the launching of a new fashion should happen at a crisis in British and European economy. It is difficult to explain all the ramifications of a changing fashion cycle, with its months of planning and preparation in mills and workrooms before the actual models are shown. A letter to *The Times* from Miss Anne Scott-James, editor of London *Harper's Bazaar*, puts forward the role of fashion in the clothing industry and in particular the export of British clothing to the dollar markets:

". . . Fashion is to the clothing trade what design is to the textile, pottery, leather and other trades. Happily, the Government is showing a sincere faith in the importance of design. Now it must begin to believe in fashion, too. Given the backing they need, I am convinced that our best manufacturers can produce the ready-made clothes America wants. But if they are expected to lag years behind the designers in America, France, Italy and other countries, they have no hope at all. Sir Stafford Cripps cannot halt the world march of fashion. He has the choice of encouraging our manufacturers to keep up with fashion or of forcing England to trail behind, an isolated pocket of dowdiness."

Meanwhile, as the Battle of the Hemline raged in the press, London designers, who had no intention of creating dowdiness for the Home Trade, quietly went about preparing their Collections for buyers from exclusive shops in London and the Provinces. By mid-September, the coats, suits and dresses, designed to be worn in Britain in the Autumn and Winter of 1947-48, had the corsetted midriff, the softer shoulder line, the pushed-up sleeve and longer skirt of The New Look. Of course, these trends could only be shown in the non-utility range, because the strict limitation of yardage in utility garments precludes not only the longer skirt but the draping and cut necessary to achieve the new silhouette.

The original exponent of The Look amongst London designers is Hardy Amies. A colonel in the British Army, he had little time to design while on active service, but he had definite ideas of how the postwar woman should look. Even before Paris had brought hips and waists into our consciousness again, he had shown in his 1945-46 Collections the padded hip, nipped waist and softer shoulder which is his signature on a suit. His town and country suits, made of exclusive Northumberland tweeds, woven to his own subtle color combinations and tailored in the tradition of Savile Row on which his lovely Georgian town house (once the home of Sheridan) stands, are distinguished in any company. Other outstanding suit designers—Molyneux, Creed, Peter Russell and Victor Stiebel at Jacqmar—featured new details such as longer jackets, nipped waistlines, straight-and-narrow skirts with hems thirteen inches from the floor, and, newest of all, longer, sloping revers terminating midway between the shoulders and waist.

In London, as in Paris, fuel shortages have prompted ingenious designs using warm materials. Velours, duvetyns and formal, town woollens are an important style note, very welcome in a fuel-rationed winter.

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Velvet, broadcloth and fine wool jersey have the draping quality necessary for the new silhouette, and will enable London women to be both fashionable and comfortable in drafty dining rooms and unheated theatres.

For cocktail parties, for the early-theatre, restaurant-dining life of London, Creed, Peter Russell, Worth and Norman Hartnell and, in fact, every member of the *Haute Couture*, have designed elegant little black suits. Lace is also enjoying a return to favor, but, unfortunately very little lace is avilable for the home trade.

British Classics

The restoration of Court functions which had been suspended during the war, and the prospect of numerous debutante and charity balls during London's winter season, touched off with the wedding of Princess Elizabeth, created a demand for formal evening dresses and ball gowns. Few young women in Britain, especially those who went straight from the schoolroom into the Services, own a new evening dress. Long since their mother's and older relatives' pre-war evening dresses had been made over for them, and many mothers used their own clothing coupons to buy dance frocks for their debutante daughters.

British designers can cope with the transition to the new fashion, but whether their customers can achieve the New Look depends on whether or not they can spare coupons for *both* a new coat and a new suit or dress. Obviously you cannot wear last season's coat with a fourteen or fifteen inch hemline over a longer skirt. If a customer possesses a Mink Coat which will "go over everything," then she can splurge her next twenty coupons on an exciting new dress or suit; otherwise she will probably have to buy a new coat this season and *plan* her new purchases around that coat—or give up! Un-smart fur coats are being shortened to jacket length, but, at best, they will be a fashion compromise because the new fur coat styles have The New Look, too. Fur alterations in London are slow and expensive, and there is a luxury tax on furs and fur trimming of a mere 100 per cent.

One of the secrets of the London woman's remarkably smart appearance, despite coupon restrictions and the hard wear her clothes receive, is the *essential quality* of fabric and workmanship that goes into every garment in her wardrobe. The classic British stand-by, a suit by a smart West End tailor, will bear a recognizable stamp throughout its lifetime, and will defy the passage of time and fashion fads. Wearable ten months of the year, so right for the London scene, such a suit will be the backlog of her wardrobe for several seasons and is an investment to that end; likewise her tailored and dressy blouses and cashmere pullovers (all too hard to come by in the land of their origin!).

Hats for Caviar

Another secret of the London woman's chic is her hats! Contrary to popular notions, the smart London matrons wear very smart hats indeed! At Claridge's Causerie, or Manetta's any day for lunch, or at the Ritz or Gunther's any afternoon for tea, one sees charming hats and chic hats, Paris hats and London hats. Aage Thaarup, who designed hats for the Queen and the two Princesses for their South African Tour, has many distinguished patrons.

Erik of Paris and London has brought out his entire Winter Collection on two tones—Winter White and Wedding Wine, named in honor of the Royal Wedding—and these shades alone or in combination look new and smart with black. Hugh Beresford is particularly successful in complimenting English beauty, and Mme. Przeworska, Mme. Simone Mirman, Pissot & Pavy, Dorothy Carlton, Gaby Louise, Arnold Lucas—to name a few London milliners—do much to give London women The New Look. But at a price! The snag is that such hats, while requiring no coupons, are expensive; they begin at ten guineas and the average price is fifteen guineas ($60).

London has excellent hairdressers and one sees beautifully coiffed heads at dinner and the theatre and the smart "bottle parties" (night clubs to us). World-famous beauty salons are re-opening and re-modelling their London premises as a more plentiful supply of creams and cosmetics is now available to British women. The New Look in beauty, the delicate Botticelli make-up, will be vastly becoming to the English Beauty, although her justly celebrated complexion needs little enhancement.

Nylons, British-made, are available in New Look shades, but, at three coupons per pair, they are treasured like the family pearls!

Alas, the London woman has little choice when it comes to shoes. A few fashion shoes trickle into the shops, and women have apparently inexhaustible patience the way they will go back and back again to a shop which sells the brand and model they want. It is nothing to wait four months for shoes! Having one's shoes made to order is not the solution. Court bootmakers can only serve their pre-war customers on a quota basis, and their supply and choice of leather is limited and skilled labor unobtainable so that it takes from six months to a year to deliver a pair of "bespoke" or custom made shoes. Now that even the basic petrol ration is suspended, and so much personal shopping is necessary, the mainstay of the London woman's shoe wardrobe must be her suit or walking shoe. Her precious seven coupons for a pair of shoes must be spent to best advantage, and the plain opera pump of The New Look must wait upon availability and coupons while last season's black suede cocktail shoe does double duty for both dinner and evening galas of first importance.

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OTHER PAGE

Crisis in Art Appreciation

By ANDREW BELL

WHAT is a work of art?

For this question our fathers would have had a ready answer. A work of art was something which embodied, with due respect for the classical and renaissance tradition, qualities pleasing to the senses. Our generation, with its predisposition to submit all values to searching fresh enquiry, is not so sure that this is the full or final definition. The classical contribution may be magnificent. But surely it is not an all-inclusive form? And it is from these doubts and questions that there has come, what is to-day, a very real crisis in the realm of art appreciation.

To the average person the definition still of a work of art is something which pleases the eye—which is "beautiful". His test is that of his father. For him the basic canon of form is "beauty"—beauty in the classic sense of that term. Be it in physical proportions, the concept of a handsome face, or the use of color, beauty is deemed to be what is thought of as the highest possible embodiment of perfection in man or nature. And unless the object satisfies this particular "beauty" standard the average person is reluctant, whatever its merits in conception or execution, to admit the possibility that an "un-beautiful" work might be good art.

The average modern artist has a very different approach. To him a work of art is something "which fills the eye"—that is, has something important to say, and says it in a convincing manner. The work may, in fact, be "beautiful". But that is not the primary aim of its producer. And the pleasing quality is only an incidental result. Rather the purpose of the artist is to achieve a work which mirrors in a telling way his emotional and aesthetic response to his subject.

This sharp difference in view between the modern artist and the average layman about what constitutes good art is serious. It means that there is, at the present time, no really spontaneous give and take of inspiration between the mass of the public and the artist. Yet a genuine mutual interest is essential to the full flowering of a great period of art. And, in turn, art, in its various forms, has the power to make man understand better his brother, and the world in which he lives. Seldom has society been in greater need of such disinterested interpreters.

The work of Pablo Picasso, the famous Spanish painter, is a good example of the quality of the problem. A large group of his 1939-45 canvasses were shown recently in London. The comments on the exhibition ranged from "this show is a national scandal" to "Picasso is the most important artist in modern times". These comments are, to the writer, an eloquent expression of the nature of the present crisis in art.

What then were these provocative Picasso pictures like? To describe them, actually, is not easy. The idiom of modern language has yet to catch up with the idiom of modern art. Most were figure studies, drafted boldly, but carefully—with a heavy emphasis on strong, pure color. And, of course, there was a considerable abstraction of basic physical characteristics. None, in the classical sense at any rate, were "beautiful". But then that was not the aim of the artist. Rather his purpose seems to have been to put on canvass as honestly as he could what he felt to be the inner tensions of his subjects, simplifying and stylizing certain elements, hoping thus to capture in line and color some portion, at least, of the spirit of man, in an age of great travail. Many may not have liked these pictures. Few, however, seemed unmoved by what they saw.

MORE important to an understanding of the problem than a definition of "what is a work of art" is, perhaps, a clarification of "what is the function of art". For the painter and the sculptor are not just the ornaments of a civilized society. The starkly simple etchings on stone of primitive man were art too—his attempt to describe, in graphic form, powerful emotions close to his being—hopes, fears, beliefs. And so effective is their burden that even to-day we can be moved by such early work. But little of this sort of art, no matter how successful it is, could be termed "beautiful". The truth rather seems to be that the scope of art is as broad as life itself. And any work is important if it reflects and explains, in a strong way, any aspect of the inner spirit in life. It is to achieve this aim that artists, all through history, have cut through non-essential detail to get to the heart of their subject, and present it with compelling directness. It is shunning the trees to describe the life and unity of the woods. Few would deny that such works are great in our artistic heritage, however little some of them may "please the eye".

What the modern artist seems to be seeking is a sort of new primitivism. That sounds retrogressive. But is it? To paraphrase and broaden a statement by Henry Moore, the English sculptor, European art had "become over-grown with moss, weeds—all sorts of surface excrescences," forcing every subject into traditional patterns—with beauty, or what has been often in result "a sentimental prettiness", the objective in each case. And yet that ideal involved in many situations an actual perversion of appearances—of the truth.

This new primitivism does not seem an attempt, in the twentieth century, to reproduce a sort of facsimile of the art of uneducated peoples. Rather it is at once the reaction of the intellect against a tradition that has long since spent its strength, and an impelling urge, in a highly complex era, to express with a new vitality and sensitivity the fundamental qualities of the period. Especially for the artist—whose response to the currents of life is so intense there is much he must say which is far from beautiful.

And the pendulum has actually swung farther than that. Even in depicting nature it may be valuable to deviate from either a realistic portrayal, or one weighted on the side of beauty. Henry Moore puts the position well: "Because a work does not aim at reproducing appearances it is not therefore, an escape from life—but may be a penetration into reality, not a sedative or a drug, not just the exercise of good taste, the provision of pleasant shapes and colors in a pleasing combination, not to a decoration to life, but an expression of the significance of life, a stimulation to greater effort in living."

THE gulf between artist and layman is especially hard to bridge because the latter does not seem, really, to want to understand modern art. Whether his prejudices are conscious or not matters little. What is important is that his resistance to new forms of artistic expression is so strong that he appears unwilling to lay himself open to new influences. He simply cannot see the point of ugly, and sometimes even cruel, art. Perhaps then what is needed to awaken his sensibility to modern work is education, not so much in what is good art, as in what are the functions of art. Art obviously has many purposes. Only one of them is decoration.

But art is, and should be, so much more. It is the graphic statement of the disinterested observer about every aspect of life. It has the power to make man see himself, and his surroundings, with an entirely fresh perception. It is the retention in color and line of the spiritual shadings and atmosphere of each generation. It is a sort of sensuous symbolism of intellectual and spiritual ideals. Above all, it has its own special contribution to make in the gradual revelation to man of the mysteries of life. Thus, if the average man could understand what power of expression in art can mean (as opposed to simply beauty of expression) his interest in all art—but perhaps particularly modern art which speaks after all of his own time—would surely be unmeasurably quickened.

The crisis in art appreciation is a world phenomenon. And it is as real in Canada as elsewhere. Take, at random, two Canadian artists—Alfred Pellan and David Milne. The first is

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a youngish French-speaking Canadian. Some of his work is "pleasing to the eye": some is not. But, all of it is strong work— with burning color, and an original approach to the shapes of things. Milne, in a sense, is more conventional. Almost all of his canvasses are pleasant to look at. But he, too, has broken away from traditional moorings in order to be true to his own spiritual impulses. Thus he works up his subjects (mostly landscapes) with a selectivity of detail and delicate imaginative color sense quite new to Canadian art. Both of these artists are admired by a small coterie. Neither have the influence on Canadian life which the quality of their work would seem to warrant. Yet they have much to tell Canadians about themselves and their exciting land.

To harness God's lightning to his use, to live one hundred and fifty years, to kill his civilization with his own hand—all these now seem within the power of man. Such, too, are symbols of the convulsive new forces of our age. To all these portentous forces about us the artist is quick, and hot and acutely sensitive. His work is worth understanding.

Leaders Are Not Made

By GILBERT NORWOOD

ONE of the few high-lights in my athletic career blazed up during the terrific week that saw me nearly win a ping-pong tournament. This contest was fought out at a summer hotel in the Laurentians; I was defeated only in the final bout, thereby losing a neat bronze medal to a lad not half my weight. Among my vanquished opponents was a girl of about sixteen. On the day following her overthrow I came out of my room for a swim, thinking no evil, but was halted in the corridor by an American lady with battle in her eye. "Are you Mr. Norwood?" . . . "I believe you beat my daughter yesterday at table-tennis?" . . . "Now, I can't help regarding that as *most* unfortunate. She is the leader-type, and such a reverse will inflict an incurable lesion on her personality."

Of all the sorrows besetting this vale of tears, there can hardly be any less grievous than a defeat at ping-pong. To make the oddity of her protest still more glaring the late war was already upheaving mankind like a world-wide earthquake. But for me there resides a still ghastlier fascination in her idea of a leader as a delicate blossom that can be ruined by just a moment's thoughtlessness, by some untender gesture like mine with my little bat—or whatever the instrument of woe is properly called. For though she is (one hopes) unique by reason of the extreme form which her fancy took, a milder version of it grows all too common. Like her, many of us do not even know what leadership is. For example, in a document written by a man who has five hundred times her intelligence I come upon this shocking phrase: "the leadership at our command." Of course he was writing carelessly, and meant no more than "the leadership available" (not that that is very good, either). But the words are important precisely because they are careless: he accidentally revealed by his absurd "command" that he thinks of leadership as something which society can dispose of at will, just as we dispose of grapefruit or fishing-rods.

That same blunder is responsible for the stuff we so often hear and read about "training leaders," as if we commonplace teachers or social workers could create people greater than ourselves. You might as well talk of sheep training shepherds.

THE genuine leader chooses himself. The hour strikes; suddenly there is the man—if we are fortunate. If not, we sink or drift, waiting perforce until in a year's time or a century's he emerges where we have never looked for him. Wait we must, if so unfortunate, but we do not know it; and exclaiming "We must have a leader this instant!" choose with much excitement the noisiest among the commonplace "prominent men" photographed by Karsh. Now and again the "prominent man" and the true leader are seen together in shocking contrast at a supremely testing moment. Goliath the Philistine during forty days defied embattled Israel to send a champion against him; and even Saul, that mighty and renowned warrior-king, feared to answer the challenge. But a lad of no repute till that day, untrained in war, asked simply "Who is this Philistine, that he should defy the armies of the living God?" and despite his countrymen's warnings and disdain slew the giant whom all others dreaded, thus approving himself the natural leader of Israel.

Beside the shepherd-boy from Bethlehem set the peasant-girl of Domrémy, St. Joan, who amid her country's agony and disgrace quitted her village-home to save France. Backed by no influence, with no training (how pitiful the word sounds by this time!) with no help but the divine voices that sped her on, she pressed forward till she raised the siege of Orlèans that had been the despair of experienced captains, and stood by her king's side at the coronation which she had won for him in the teeth of England—she, the last person in Europe whom the experts and organizers would have said was to become a great nation's worshipped heroine.

Again and again in less sanctified history the same magnificent amateurishness has turned to scorn the trim methods of routine-minds. When the murder of Julius Caesar threw "the most high and palmy state of Rome" back into chaos, all those experienced in statecraft looked anxiously from this to that distinguished citizen, wondering whose hand would grip the masterless helm. Who was to lead? Mark Antony, the tried and famous soldier; Brutus, tyrannicide and champion of republican institutions; or Cicero, the greatest orator that Rome had ever heard or was to hear, and the untiring architect of concord? No one else was in sight. But a youth not yet eighteen, Caesar's nephew and heir, quietly left his study in Illyricum and came to Rome in quest of his inheritance. He had an interview with Cicero, who reported of him "Octavius doesn't count". It was this same unregarded stripling who solved the immense and frightful problems that distracted the Roman world and achieved imperishable fame as the Emperor Augustus. Many centuries later Robert Clive (who, we read, "was the despair of his teachers") became a civilian clerk of the East India Company, and was sitting at his humble desk in Madras when the war with France came as the signal at which he threw down his pen, discovered himself overnight as a military genius, and at length on the field of Plassey, where the odds against him were twenty to one, founded the British Empire in India.

OUR blandly fussy chatauqua method, even if practised in Bethlehem, Domrèmy, Market Drayton or Illyricum, would never have selected David or Joan, Clive or Octavius as "the pupil most likely to succed": they would have been killed utterly dead by the "training" or (far more likely) they would have blown sky-high the Leadership Institute for Youth Service. The Institute, by reason of its very nature, can produce only sergeants, not world transforming geniuses. Unfortunately, by "leaders" most of us do mean precisely sergeants, sound fellows who will "preserve the best elements in our social system"—always supposing that they have any idea which elements those are. Recently a group of Canadian teachers was informed by a respectable authority that "we don't want intellectual giants". That is the trouble: we fancy we aim at democracy; we are in fact aiming at mediocracy.

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SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, NOVEMBER 15, 1947

P. M. Richards, Financial Editor

Trend of World Trade Is Still Bilateral

By JOHN L. MARSTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

Postwar bilateral trade pacts, made when the need for finding new markets did not exist, have been gradually merging into agreements with political implications especially among European countries.

While Empire Preference is still a big factor in world trade, a powerful influence in world economy at present is the growing realization of the U.S.A. that she must find larger markets for her growing surplus of goods and materials. The results of negotiations at Geneva will not show any drastic scaling down of duties by the U.S., and despite tariff adjustments between the 23 nations represented at Geneva, there will undoubtedly continue to be bilateral trading on the barter principle, says Mr. Marston.

THE bilateral trade pacts which have been a special feature of the "interim" postwar phase have begun to assume some shape. Initially, they were little more than an *ad hoc* method of acquiring necessary goods, with a vague idea of creating for exports a goodwill which would doubtless be valuable in a remote future; the need to secure markets in the present was not a pressing problem for any nation.

But the various exchanges—mainly of primary produce for manufactured goods, largely of a capital nature—have been merging into agreements which have (whether intended or not) political implications.

Trade pacts have been elevated to a particularly high organizational level in the group of countries lying between Western Europe and the Soviet Union. A pact, for instance, between Poland and Czechoslovakia dovetails into another between Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia, and so into a third between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria. In due course, such agreements would result in the economic merging of individual countries, forming new entities.

No such possibility exists among the countries of the British Commonwealth, closely as they may be linked not only by sentiment but also by the solid ties of trade. Their interests are complementary to the extent that the Dominions, still not fully developed industrially, require manufactures from Britain, while Britain has permanent need of the food and raw materials that the Commonwealth can supply.

But the strength of the attachment to the United Kingdom, economically, varies from one country to another. Canada, as an importer, is obviously closer to the United States than to Britain; and, on the export side, Canadian wheat or Australian wool might find a market, say, in France just as well as in Britain.

The idea of the customs union recently revived (at least for a few days) by Mr. Bevin can make no appeal to countries which would be unable to fulfil their own destinies within such a union. Yet Empire Preference has been, and is still, a powerful factor in the world's trade.

Anathema to U.S.A.

Whatever their character, these organized trading units are anathema to the Americans. The U.S. can still absorb the major portion of its own agricultural, mining and industrial output without seriously distorting the economic principle of specialization and exchange, because by chance the country's natural resources are not only immense but also various. Nevertheless, the search for markets overseas has become a fundamental of U.S. long-term policy, for it is well realized that the world's demand for the U.S. surplus, vast if only partly effective at present, will not maintain its intensity; and, moreover, that surplus, taken by and large, is growing.

In the long-drawn-out negotiations at Geneva the real stumbling-block was the United States' reluctance to open up the home market in return for the freeing of overseas markets for U.S. exports. But tariff adjustments over an extensive range have

(*Continued on next page*)

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

U. S. Resources Being Depleted

By P. M. RICHARDS

SOME months ago (March 1) this column had a piece on the extent to which the natural resources of the United States had been depleted by World War II. It was indicated that this depletion was so great that the physical ability of the democracies to fight another war (if it made the same demands on natural resources as the last) had apparently been very seriously reduced. Now the *United States News* publishes a warning that the U.S. is continuing to spend its natural resources about as fast in peacetime as it did in war.

The United States' best coal, iron ore, oil and timber are being poured into the hopper to fill today's demands, says *U.S. News*. What remains is gradually becoming lower grade and harder to find. Most of the best timber has been cut and hauled away. Before the war, seven minerals were considered "critical" because reserves were small. There are fifty in that class now. Virtually all of the richest farm land has been ploughed for more than a generation. Erosion is washing the top soil off about 780 square miles of farm land every year.

Yet demands for materials and food will stay abnormally high for several years to come. The U.S. itself will always need more than before the war. It has more people to be fed, clothed, housed, provided with cars, utilities and a thousand other things. The outside world, Europe in particular, is to draw heavily on the United States through the Marshall Plan. If foreign aid takes only five per cent of U.S. output, that will represent a vast amount of coal, iron ore, oil and other natural wealth.

May Repay in Materials

While the U.S. public is still largely unaware of this large-scale depletion of resources, Congress is beginning to show concern, an evidence of which is the growing support for the proposal that recipients of Marshall Plan aid shall make some repayment in the form of raw materials. But this can, at best, provide only minor alleviation of the U.S. problem. Apparently the solution lies only in the finding by industry of new supplies and the devising of substitutes for more basic materials.

In minerals, significant changes already are being effected to a surprising extent. For example, the shift to lower-grade iron ore was only a threat some years ago. It is a fact today. Plants costing millions of dollars are being constructed to process taconite and other iron-bearing materials. Taconite is a rock containing iron. Vast deposits surround the kernel of almost pure iron ore in the Mesabi Range of Minnesota. What remains of the Mesabi's high-grade ore will last less than 17 years. There is believed to be plenty of taconite, but it will probably cost 30 per cent more to get iron from taconite than from the high-grade ore. And production is likely to be slower — a vital point in wartime.

U.S. mining companies have shifted to four successively lower grades of copper ore within the last thirty years. Assuming continued advances in methods of using low-grade ore, the United States can be self-sufficient in copper for an unlimited period. But depletion of higher-grade ore already has forced the U.S. to get more than half of its copper from abroad. As regards lead, high prices are bringing new reserves into view. No very big new deposits are expected, however. The prospect is that the U.S. will be dependent on other countries for a growing share of its lead requirements. An effect of the diminishing supplies of lead is seen in the extensive substitution of other materials in paint, gasoline, etc.

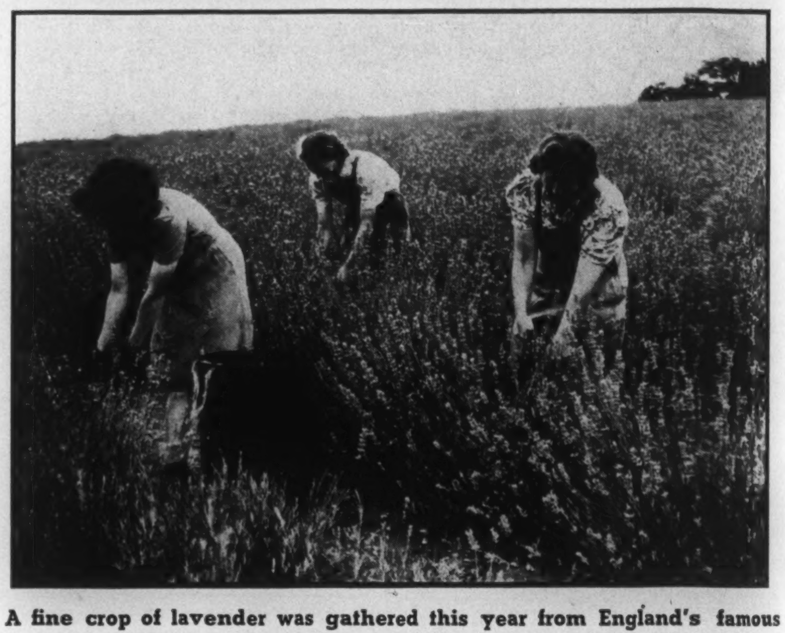
Many Other Shortages

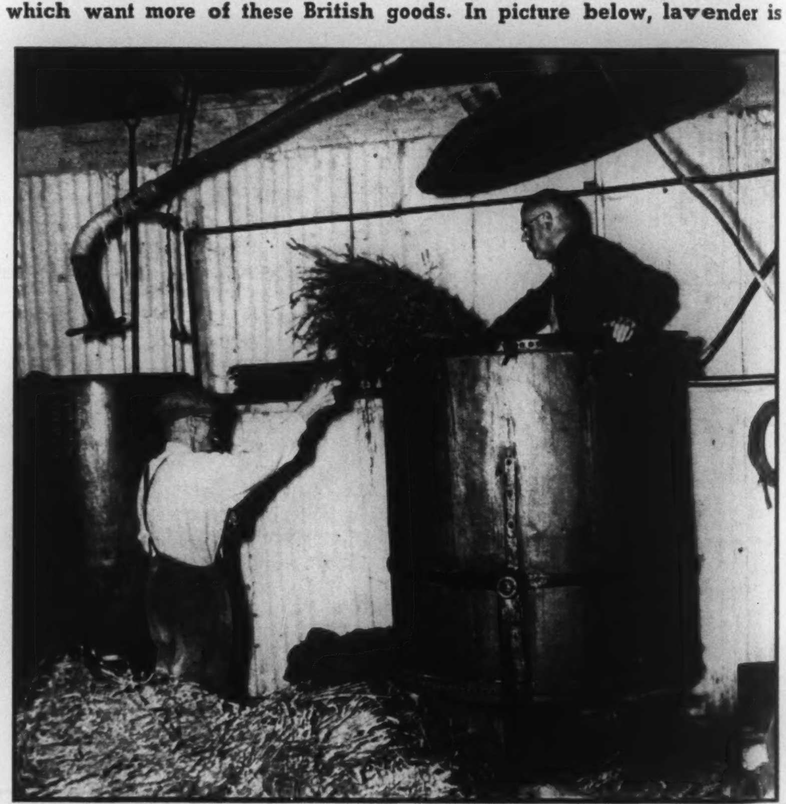
Tin, platinum, industrial diamonds, quartz crystals and asbestos are the only major minerals the U.S. has to get entirely from abroad at present. But it appears that eventually the U.S. will depend almost entirely on the rest of the world for its needs in antimony, arsenic, bismuth, cadmium, cobalt, chromite, mercury, mica, nickel, tantalum and tungsten.

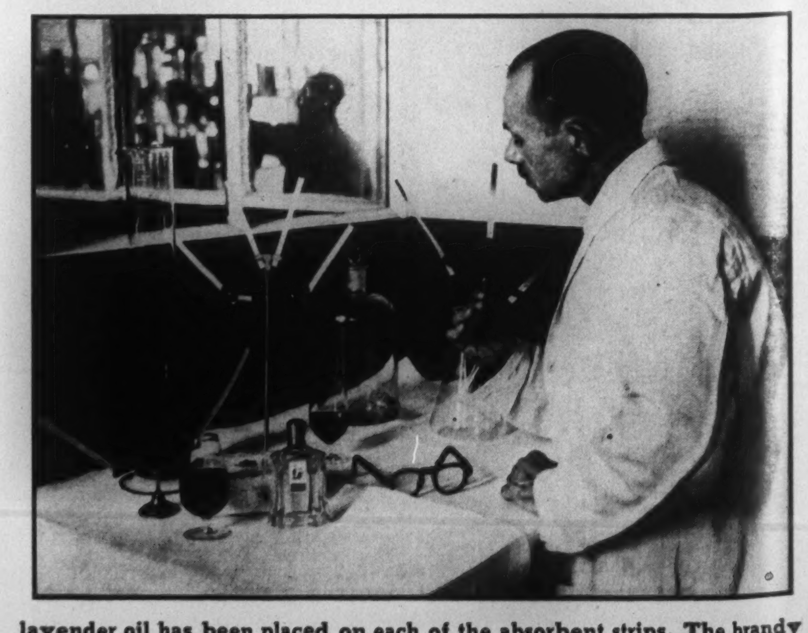
Fortunately there's enough coal to last for thousands of years, but oil is another matter. Oil is not being found as fast as it is being used up. The U.S. is now consuming 31 per cent more oil than it did in 1941, and 7 per cent more than was used at the height of the war. It is forecast that by 1970 the U.S. will be able to get only half of its oil requirements from its own wells. The other half will have to come from imports, from oil squeezed out of oil shale and sand, and from oil produced synthetically. This is likely to be considerably more expensive.

However, great possibilities are offered by science for overcoming shortages of essential materials. An outstanding achievement in this respect is synthetic rubber. Another is magnesium. A pre-war U.S. output of 5,000,000 pounds a year of magnesium was raised to 375,000,000 pounds a year in the war, by drawing on the untouched resources of sea-water. It is hoped that science will continue to find means of obtaining minerals that now seem inaccessible and of creating substitutes.

Lavender Takes on New Importance in Export Drive







A fine crop of lavender was gathered this year from England's famous lavender fields near Hunstanton, Norfolk, part of which really belongs to the royal estate at Sandringham. This lavender, incidentally, will go to Yardley's. In England items such as perfume and cosmetics now have added importance, as they are going largely to export markets which want more of these British goods. In picture below, lavender is being loaded into the still; it is packed down tightly so that steam may come into contact with flowers and stalks. The 500 lbs. of lavender going into the still will yield four or five lbs. of oil. Condenser at left contains cold running water. Steam and volatilized oil of lavender enter from pipe on top and are condensed; in lower picture an analyst is assessing the lavender oil in an odor-free room. A small quantity of lavender oil has been placed on each of the absorbent strips. The brandy glasses are also part of the procedure; a drop of the oil placed in water in each glass enables the strength of the oil to be correctly gauged.

(*Continued from page* 50)

eventually been agreed among the 23 nations represented at Geneva.

These adjustments represent a different approach to the problem of world trade: in place of the barter principle they revert almost to the pre-war technique of "managing" trade indirectly by import duties—or refraining from so managing it. But this time the duties are being adjusted by mutual agreement, not according to the individual countries' whims.

The value of the many tariff pacts will become apparent only gradually, but their trend will doubtless be discernible in the early stages of their working. One may surmise that, all in all, the country most vigorously opposed to bilateral pacts, the one major trading nation that is fully prepared for multilateral trading, will be found to have made the best bargains. That is probable, in the nature of the case; for most of the representatives at Geneva were, after all, negotiating for a form of trading for which they were prepared frankly to admit, their countries were not yet ready.

Says Truman Exaggerates

The President of the British Board of Trade, Mr. Harold Wilson, has stressed that in the Anglo-U.S. agreement, which President Truman hailed as "a landmark in the history of international economic relations," reductions in U.K. tariffs or in imperial preferential tariffs have been made only in return for concessions considered equivalent in terms of the trade thereby opened up.

Yet the leader of the U.S. delegation at Geneva, Mr. Winthrop Brown, has said that no U.S. industry will be put in serious danger by the concessions. Bearing in mind the intense opposition which has invariably met any attempt to lower U.S. tariffs sufficiently to allow reasonable freedom of entry to foreign goods, one is inclined to believe that what the Commonwealth has gained in return for its concessions will prove more apparent than real.

With President Truman's abovementioned judgment it is not easy to concur. Tariff agreements which could really be called a "landmark" would have to represent a drastic scaling down of duties, to loosen the bonds of foreign trade and allow it to expand by the free demand of the peoples; nothing like this has occurred at Geneva. These agreements do undoubtedly satisfy the Americans to the extent that they allow rather more freedom of trade to U.S. exporters, while not seriously weakening the great protectionist structure behind which U.S. industry is sheltered (to the detriment, as all the world can now see in the dollar famine, of U.S. exporters).

But the agreements are not such as to open the way to multilateral trading in the true sense, and it is quite unlikely that they will reverse the trend towards bilateral pacts, on the barter principle which have characterized postwar trading.

NEWS OF THE MINES

Iron Ore Resources May Provide New Era in Canadian Economy

By JOHN M. GRANT

AIMED at speeding up Canada's productivity, industrially and from natural resources, and intended as a long-term aid to solution of the nation's dollar problem, a sweeping program is said being prepared at Ottawa. The proposed plan, in a word, is to make the Dominion more self-sufficient by increasing the development of the natural resources and by processing more of these resources at home. One example is steel, Canada having been dependent on the United States for steel for generations. Efforts can be expected to make Canada more independent in the way of iron and steel, and as a great new source of iron ore has been found in northern Quebec and Labrador, it seems certain the Ottawa program will mean assistance to hasten the rapid development and production from this source.

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It is not unreasonable to believe that the production of iron ore in Canada will soon equal the requirements of the Canadian iron and steel plants. The Dominion now, however, has iron ore resources much greater than its domestic needs and a large further expansion in exports can be anticipated in the future. Most of Canada's iron ore production, which is quite high grade, is being exported to the United States in exchange for ores that can be used to greater advantage in the furnaces here. In 1945 production of iron ore in Canada, practically all in Ontario, was 1,135,444 short tons valued at $3,635,095. Imports totalled 3,739,867 tons (tons of 2,000 pounds) while exports were 771,495 tons. Production in the previous 12 months was 553,252 tons, of which 308,424 tons were exported. Imports amounted to 3,126,649 tons.

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A rapid tonnage of high grade iron ore has been indicated to date by development and exploration in the vast mining areas of northern Quebec and Labrador, and this promises a new era in Canadian economy, particularly in view of the rapid exhaustion of the Lake Superior iron ore ranges. It was estimated a couple of months ago that Labrador Mining and Exploration and Hollinger North Shore Exploration, which operations are treated as one activity, with several large ore bodies straddling the boundary, had proved up 100,000,000 tons, with substantial additions almost a certainty before the close of the current season this month. The construction of a railway, of which the main line will have a length of 360 miles, is contingent upon the blocking out of a minimum of 300,000,000 tons of ore.

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A highly successful season has been enjoyed this year, less than 40,000,000 tons having been proven when the season commenced, and expectations now are that the requisite objective for the building of the railway will be attained in 1948. New ore bodies have been discovered this year, existing orebodies enlarged, while drilling has carried the ore to new depths. In the length of 90 miles of presently known iron range 50 orebodies have been located, with the larger deposits running from 200 to 1,600 feet wide. Drilling recently has been proceeding on the Goodwood iron deposit on the North Shore ground in New Quebec, which is the widest and perhaps the largest of the iron showings, running up to 1,600 feet wide and a mile in length. If considerable drilling can be completed in the wide Goodwood deposit the season should end with a pronounced increase over the recently made estimate. Both Labrador Mining and Hollinger North Shore are controlled by Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines, with the M. A. Hanna

(*Continued on page* 55)

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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

H. J. G., Saint John, N.B.—Yes, directors of CANADIAN INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL CO., LTD., have decided to distribute to shareholders the $2,360,493 received earlier this year from the Scottish subsidiary, Robert McNish & Co. Ltd. as 60 per cent payment of the latter company's note indebtedness to the Canadian company. The payment, classed as an "extraordinary" distribution by the company, will amount to $2.12 per share on the combined 1,111,916 class "A" and "B" shares outstanding and is payable Jan. 5, 1948, to shareholders of record Dec. 5, 1947. An ordinary dividend, at the rate of 50 cents per share semi-annually which has prevailed since December of last year, is declared payable Dec. 1, 1947, to shareholders of record Nov. 1. Although directors had sought a method to make the McNish payment a capital distribution, this was found to be impossible and the payment will be classed as taxable income. With the dividend received in 1948, however, shareholders will pay less in taxes on the payment than if it had to be included in current year's income. Canadian Industrial Alcohol has accepted a promissory note for the remaining 40 per cent of the McNish indebtedness, the note to be interest free for the first five years and to carry interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum for the remaining five years to maturity in 1957.

D. A. W., Granby, Que. — The LAPASKA MINES property consists of 36 claims in Louvicourt township, Quebec, and adjoins east of Louvicourt Goldfield Corporation, first postwar producer. The company is controlled by LAPA CADILLAC GOLD MINES. A three-compartment shaft has been sunk to 250 feet and development is now proceeding on the 225-foot horizon. I understand that structural conditions are clearing up as drifting proceeds and exploration so far has shown them to be entirely different from those assumed on the basis of surface drilling. Results so far are reported as pleasing in that a pattern is beginning to develop, which points to vertical continuity between the zones exposed underground and the intersections obtained at other horizons in the drill program. Surface diamond drilling indicated a concentra-

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Maintain Cash Reserves

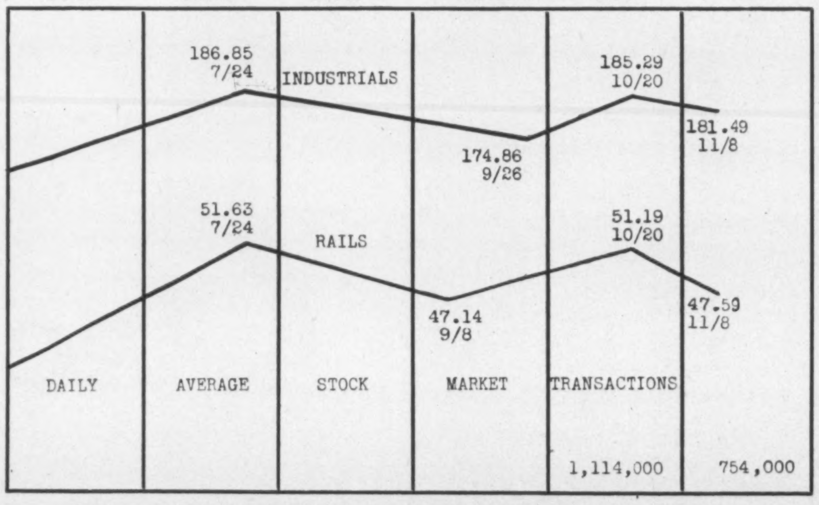
BY HARUSPEX

THE LONG-TERM N.Y. STOCK MARKET TREND (which dominates Canadian prices): While the decline of the last half of last year went some distance toward discounting maladjustments in the economic picture, evidence is lacking that a point of fundamental turnabout has yet been reached. Testing of the February-July peak levels is now being witnessed, with important implications, as discussed below, if such test is successful.

Stock prices are an end result of various influences. Among the most important factors are earnings, dividends and psychology. Currently, earnings and dividends are such as to justify, of themselves, higher price levels. But an adverse psychology is overbalancing the earnings and dividend picture. The investment public is questioning the validity of the earnings rate; it fears the consequences of current commodity price inflation; it is nervous over the deteriorating world financial position; and it takes a dismal attitude with respect to the final outcome of the cold war with Russia. Because of the psychological factor, stocks in general failed to move as high on the July 1947 rally as the level attained on the February 1947 rally and, on the October rally, July levels were not reached.

We have not assumed, and have so stated in earlier Forecasts, that the current recovery was other than of intermediate character—implying that the February-July market peaks would not be exceeded. Action of the market, to date, tends to bear out this viewpoint. Some further time for testing of the February-July peaks should be allowed, however, before the possibilities of the advance being more than intermediate can be fully written off. Meanwhile, we continue to believe that the best policy is one of maintaining ample cash reserves.

DOW-JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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The chair to be taken at 11.30 o'clock A.M.

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B. C. GARDNER,
General Manager.

Montreal, 21st October, 1947.

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CANADIAN BREWERIES LIMITED
Dividend Notice

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of of fifty cents (50c) per share has been declared on the outstanding Capital Stock of this Company, payable January 2nd, 1948, to shareholders of record at the close of business November 28th, 1947.

By Order of the Board,
W. C. BUTLER, Secretary.

Toronto, November 5, 1947.

The Stock Appraiser

By W. GRANT THOMSON

SUCCESSFUL investment depends on knowing two things: (1) What to buy (or sell) (2) When to buy (or sell). The Stock Appraiser—a study of Canadian stock habits—answers the first question. An Investment Formula provides a definite plan for the second.

All active and well distributed stocks (with a few minor exceptions) advance or decline with the Averages. The better grade investment stocks do not normally move as fast as the averages, while on the other hand the very speculative issues have a relative velocity more than twice or three times as great.

The STOCK APPRAISER divides stocks into three Groups according to their normal velocity in relation to the Averages.

GROUP "A"—Investment Stocks
GROUP "B"—Speculative Investments
GROUP "C"—Speculations

The Factors affecting the longer term movements of a company's shares are ascertained from a study of their normal habits. Predominant Factors are shown as:

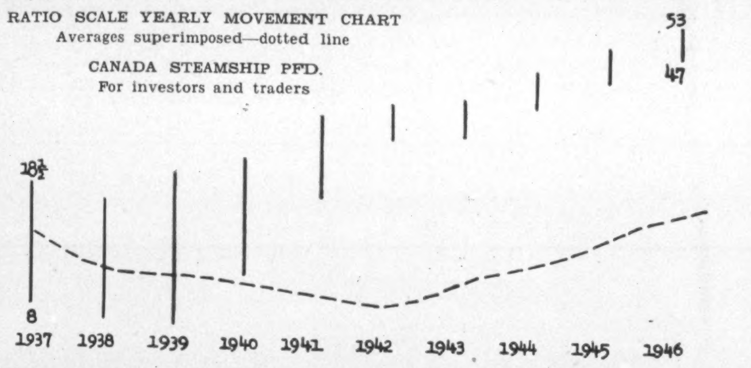
1. FAVORABLE
2. AVERAGE or
3. UNATTRACTIVE

A stock rated as Favorable has considerably more attraction than one with a lower rating, but it is imperative that purchases be made, even of stocks rated Favorable, with due regard to timing because few stocks will go against the trend of the Averages.

The Investment Index is the average yield of all stocks expressed as a percentage of the yield of any stock, thus showing at a glance the relative investment value placed on it by the "bloodless verdict of the market-place."

CANADA STEAMSHIP LINES PREFERRED

			Averages		Steamship Pfd.	
PRICE 31 Oct. 47 -	$41.00					
YIELD -	6.1%	Last 1 month	Up	.8%	Down	1.2%
GROUP -	"B"	Last 12 months	Down	1.7%	Down	14.5%
INVESTMENT INDEX -	82	1942-46 range	Up	160.0%	Up	110.1%
RATING -	Average	1946-47 range	Down	23.1%	Down	22.6%



SUMMARY:—It is seldom that this service comments on preferred shares with the exception of those in the very speculative class; but Canada Steamship Preferred is now mentioned because, in 1939, we had the temerity to recommend it around $15.00 per share as a good stock to hold during the war when many investors were more interested in the popular "war" stocks such as Nickel, Noranda and Imperial Oil.

During the ensuing years Canada Steamship Preferred sold up to $53.00 per share but in recent months has sold down to the lower forties where the return is around 6%. A study of its Investment Index trend shows nothing alarming and there seems no reason why seekers after income should not add this stock to their list of preferred holdings. If opportunity to buy the shares at lower levels than now prevail should occur there is always a chance that some capital gain may be obtained as well as a good yield.

It may not be correct to show the yearly movement of Steamship Preferred in relation to the industrial common stock averages but it gives pictorial proof of the value of selecting "unpopular" stocks in preference to those with a wide public following as mentioned in the first paragraph of this summary.

tion of quartz tourmaline veining within a zone averaging 90 feet wide and 1,000 feet long. Visible gold, for the most part fine, was observed in many of the holes. The type of occurrence does not lend itself to tonnage estimates from diamond drilling. As to finances the company's balance sheet as of July 31 indicated the company had sufficient funds for the present program. Cash in bank and accounts receivable amounted to $67,152 plus government bonds and liquid investments of $32,000, making a total of $99,152 current assets, as against $5.500 current liabilities. The option agreement on the balance of the treasury shares was recently terminated by default.

P.R.S., Saskatoon, Sask.—Funds for the redemption of the 4½ per cent serial first mortgage bonds of SANGAMO CO., LTD., on Dec. 1, 1947, are being presently provided for out of the company's resources, although at a later date it is possible outside financing will be undertaken. The principal amount of the bonds outstanding at Dec. 31, 1946, was $50,000, maturing in five annual instalments of $10,000 on Nov. 1, 1947, to Nov. 1, 1951, inclusive. The bonds due Nov. 1, 1948, 1949, 1950 and 1951, are being retired at 100 together with a premium of one per cent and interest at rate of 4½ per cent per annum.

H. L. P., Cochrane, Ont.—I understand that due to the acute labor situation HARD ROCK GOLD MINES in the Little Long Lac area, is experiencing considerable difficulty in maintaining production. While the mine crew is only about half of that required the management, nevertheless, has been able to keep the mill operating and also carry out a certain amount of development work. The mine is said to have sufficient reserves in the main sulphide ore body to supply millfeed throughout the winter months. In addition there will be whatever ore can be extracted from the free milling quartz ores, plus anything that the current development may open up. The quartz ores, I believe, have provided during the past eight months upwards of 7,000 tons of $10 grade material and it is hoped to be able to feed about 100 tons per day to the free-milling circuit of the mill. Yes, Hard Rock holds a group of claims north of Renabie Mines, in the Missinaibi area, from which I think some values have been obtained.

W.M., Verdun, Que.—Delaration by directors of an extra dividend of 30 cents along with the regular quarterly payment of 30 cents marks the first extra disbursement on the capital stock of BRUCK SILK MILLS, LTD., since the quarterly rate was raised from 20 cents to 30 cents per share on Sept. 15, 1946. The rate had previously been increased from 10 to 20 cents quarterly in March, 1946. The latest dividends are payable Dec. 15, to shareholders of record, Nov. 17, and bring total disbursements in the current year to $1.50 compared with 90 cents last year and 60 cents two years ago.

J. S. G., Kelowna, B.C. — Yes, NORTH INCA GOLD MINES is making preparations for shaft sinking and this will probably get started early next spring. The collar for the shaft has been sunk to a depth of 40 feet and when sinking is resumed it will be carried to 325 feet with two levels established at depths of 175 and 300 feet. The balance of the equipment for the mining plant will be freighted in this winter. The main shear, which lies under the water of the northeast arm of Indin Lake, was picked up in diamond drilling from the ice last winter. This shear was tested along a length of approximately 900 feet with most of the holes spaced at intervals of 50 feet. The best values were found in a length of 450 feet, but the oreshoot is calculated 600 feet long with an uncut grade of 0.96 ounces, or a cut grade of 0.48 ounces, over a core length of 3.2 feet. Joint drilling this summer with Frobisher found the extension 5,000 feet south of the previously explored area, and to the north the same break has been developed by Diversified and Lexindin. Drilling in the "A" zone indicated three shoots, totalling 690 feet with an uncut grade of 0.54 ounces over 2.5 feet. The North Inca property is at Indin Lake about 150 miles north of the town of Yellowknife. The authorized capitalization of the company has been inshares, and 2,459,381 shares are iscreased from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 sued.

A.J.C., Binbrook, Ont.—Earnings of CONSOLIDATED TEXTILE MILLS LIMITED in the current year are showing a sharp improvement over the previous year. Estimated net earnings after depreciation and taxes, subject to audit, for the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1947 were $158,835 equal after preferred dividend requirements, to $2.90 per share on the common stock. While comparable figures for the previous year are not available, these earnings are substantially higher than the net profits of $101,302 or $1.80 per share common reported for the full year ended Dec. 31, 1946, and good earnings are looked for in the final quarter of the current year.

M.O.J., Lachine, Que.—I believe it is the intention of HARRICANA GOLD MINE INCORPORATED (1939) to carry out further diamond drilling on the main property in the Bourlamaque area, Quebec, some time in the future. Early this year operations were suspended temporarily after the shaft had been deepened from 320 to 780 feet and four new levels established. Some crosscutting was done on the 520 and 760-foot depths and a new vein drifted on for a short distance on both levels. Some interesting values were secured, but work was stopped when the vein pinched out. As of December 31, 1946, the company reported cash in the bank of $21,154, Dominion of Canada bonds at cost and accrued interest, $36,752 and accounts receivable of $7,177, with $34,609 due on agreement for surface rights, payable $10,000 annually. Accounts payable were $3,047. Harricana has large shareholdings in Anson-Cartwright Mines, Boycon Pershing Gold Mines, Macdor Quebec Mines and an undisclosed interest in Randona Quebec Gold Mines, also holds 20 claims in the Bachelor Lake section of Quebec.

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a young lady, 34 years of age, of proven executive ability as assistant to executive or in a managerial capacity? Have been in partnership with Public Accountant for 5 years; full knowledge of setting up and closing of books, complete office routine. Please reply to Box 93, Saturday Night.

SPRINGER, STURGEON GOLD MINES LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of three cents per share has been declared by the Directors of the Company, payable in Canadian funds on January 5th, 1948, to shareholders of record at the close of business December 15th, 1947.

By Order of the Board.
W. W. McBRIEN,
Secretary-Treasurer.
October 6th, 1947.

Three Sound Bonds
Yielding from 3.18% to 3.96%

	Price	Yield
Massey-Harris Company, Limited 3% Bonds due June 1, 1966...	97.50	3.18%
Abitibi Power & Paper Com any, Limited 3½% Bonds due April 1, 1967.	99.50	3.54%
Canadian Western Lumber Company, Limited 4% Bonds due August 1, 1962.	100.50	3.96%

We offer thes: Bond as , rincipals. Prices quoted "and accrued interest".

Information regarding these Bonds will be furnished gladly upon request by mail or telephone.

Wood, Gundy & Company
Limited
Winnipeg TORONTO Vancouver
Ottawa Montreal New York Halifax Victoria
London, Eng. Hamilton Kitchener London, Ont.

International Petroleum Company, Limited

Notice to Shareholders and the Holders of Share Warrants

Notice is hereby given that a semi-annual dividend of 25 cents per share in Canadian Currency has been declared and that such dividend will be payable on or after December 1st, 1947.

The said dividend in respect of shares represented by any Bearer Share Warrant of the Company of the 1929 issue will be paid upon presentation and delivery of Coupon No. 68 at:

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA
King and Church Streets Branch,
Toronto, Canada

The said dividend in respect of shares represented by Registered Certificates of the 1929 issue will be paid by cheque mailed from the offices of the Company on November 29th, 1947, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on November 14, 1947.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from Nov. 15th to December 2nd, 1947, inclusive, and no Bearer Share Warrants will be "split" during that period.

Shareholders resident in the United States are advised that credit for the 15% Canadian tax withheld at source or deducted upon payment of coupons is allowable against the tax shown on their United States Federal Income tax return. In order to claim such credit the United States tax authorities require evidence of the deduction of said tax, for which purpose Ownership Certificates (Form No. 601) must be completed in duplicate and the Bank cashing the coupon will endorse both copies with a certificate relative to the deduction and payment of the tax and return one Certificate to the shareholder. If Forms No. 601 are not available at local United States banks, they can be secured from the Company's office or the Royal Bank of Canada, Toronto.

Subject to Canadian regulations affecting enemy aliens, non-residents of Canada may convert this Canadian dollar dividend into U.S. Currency, or such other foreign currencies as are permitted by the general regulations of the Canadian Foreign Exchange Control rates prevailing on the date of presentation. Such Conversion can be effected only through an Authorized Dealer, i.e. a Canadian branch of any Canadian chartered bank. The Agency of the Royal Bank of Canada, 68 William Street, New York City, is prepared to accept dividend cheques or coupons for collection through an Authorized Dealer and conversion into any permitted foreign currency.

By order of the Board.
C. H. MULLINGER,
Secretary.
434 University Avenue, Toronto 2,
Canada
27th October, 1947

McCOLL-FRONTENAC OIL
COMPANY LIMITED

"COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND"

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of 50 cents per share has been declared on the no par value Common stock of McColl-Frontenac Oil Company Limited, payable December 1st, 1947, to shareholders of record at the close of business on November 15th, 1947.

By Order of the Board.
FRED HUNT,
Secretary.

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

TORONTO 1, ONTARIO

Notice to Shareholders and the Holders of Share Warrants

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 25 cents per share in Canadian currency has been declared, and that the same will be payable on or after the 1st day of December, 1947, in respect of the shares specified in any Bearer Share Warrants of the Company of the 1929 issue upon presentation and delivery of coupons No. 68 at:

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA
King and Church Streets Branch, Toronto 1, Canada. (For convenience coupons are also negotiable without charge at any branch of The Royal Bank of Canada in Canada).

The payment to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 14th day of November, 1947, and whose shares are represented by Registered Certificates of the 1929 issue, will be made by cheque, mailed from the offices of the Company on the 28th day of November, 1947.

The Transfer books will be closed from the 15th day of November to the 30th day of November, 1947, inclusive and no Bearer Share Warrants will be converted into other denominations of Share Warrants during that period.

The Income Tax Act of the Dominion of Canada provides that a tax of 15% shall be imposed and deducted at the source on all dividends payable by Canadian debtors to non-residents of Canada. The tax will be deducted from all dividend cheques mailed to non-resident shareholders and the Company's Bankers will deduct the tax when paying coupons to or for accounts of non-resident shareholders. Ownership Certificates (Form No. 600) must accompany all dividend coupons presented for payment by residents of Canada.

Shareholders resident in the United States are advised that a credit for the Canadian tax withheld at source is allowable against the tax shown on their United States Federal Income Tax return. In order to claim such credit the United States tax authorities require evidence of the deduction of said tax, for which purpose Registered Shareholders will receive with dividend cheques a Certificate of Tax Deduction, and Bearers of Share Warrants must complete Ownership Certificates (Form No. 601) in duplicate and the Bank cashing the coupons will endorse both copies with a Certificate relative to the deduction and payment of the tax and return one Certificate to the Shareholder. If forms No. 601 are not available at local United States banks, they can be secured from the Company's office or The Royal Bank of Canada, Toronto.

Subject to Canadian regulations affecting enemy aliens, non-residents of Canada may convert this Canadian dollar dividend into United States currency or such other foreign currencies as are permitted by the general regulations of the Canadian Foreign Exchange Control Board at the official Canadian Foreign Exchange control rates prevailing on the date of presentation. Such conversion can be effected only through an Authorized Dealer, i.e., a Canadian branch of any Canadian chartered bank. The Agency of The Royal Bank of Canada, 68 William Street, New York City, is prepared to accept dividend cheques or coupons for collection through an Authorized Dealer and conversion into any permitted foreign currency.

The Secretary will on request and when available forward to the holder of any Bearer Share Warrant of the Company a copy of the Company's annual report for the fiscal year.

By Order of the Board,
COLIN D. CRICHTON,
General Secretary,
56 Church Street,
Toronto 1, Ontario.
5th November, 1947.

ABOUT INSURANCE

Searching for Those Entitled to Unclaimed Equities in Policies

By GEORGE GILBERT

As part of their service to the insured, life insurance companies nowadays often go to considerable trouble and expense to locate policyholders whose whereabouts have become unknown in order to pay them unclaimed dividends or other equities standing to their credit on the books of the companies.

While it may seem strange that people with money coming to them from an insurance company do not promptly take steps to collect it, the fact is that there are amounts of unclaimed equities which would never reach the insured or their beneficiaries if no efforts were made to locate those entitled to the money.

IT IS pretty well known that when claims are made under life insurance policies, most of the companies pay them just as soon as the claim papers are completed and necessary legal requirements are complied with, as it is regarded as part of their duty as trustees as well as good business to get policy moneys into the hands of those entitled to them as quickly as possible. And the speed with which this is usually accomplished reflects credit upon the companies and upon the business as a whole.

But what is not so well known is the length to which the companies will go in their efforts to trace lost or strayed policyholders in order to pay them or their beneficiaries the amounts to which they are entitled under their contracts although no claims have been made under the policies. The search for the owners of these unclaimed equities sometimes goes on for years but the companies are usually successful, much to the pleased surprise of the recipient who had no idea that anything was coming to him or her. Very large sums in the aggregate have been disbursed in this way by the companies, and more will be distributed in the future, as the search for lost policyholders still goes on.

How They Get Lost

It may appear strange to the casual observer that a person should have a sum of money standing to his credit with an insurance company and not take steps to collect it promptly, or that there should be any difficulty on the part of the insurance company in locating the policyholder and making the payment. But the explanation is that although the companies, as a rule, do the very best they can to keep in touch with their hosts of policyholders, including those with paid-up policies who have no further payments to make, there evidently will always be a certain number of them whose whereabouts for one reason or another become unknown to the companies carrying their insurance.

Lost or strayed policyholders include those who have moved away without leaving any forwarding address; those who have died without any death claim having been made and about whom the company has no information; those who have died without their relatives knowing of the insurance; those who stop paying premiums and lapse their policies believing them to be valueless; those who have borrowed heavily on their policies and think all value has been exhausted; owners of paid-up policies whose whereabouts after a period of years have become unknown; and those who have accumulated dividends to their credit but have never claimed them and have been lost track of.

Undoubtedly some of these policyholders have moved away in order to get a fresh start in life, and to leave the past entirely behind them, taking pains to make it as difficult as possible to trace them. Others have strayed from place to place in search of work or change of employment or environment, while others listed on the books as of unknown address have in all probability died years ago without relatives or friends knowing about any insurance policy being in existence. There are others who simply disappeared, leaving no clue, like New York Supreme Court Justice F. Crater, who mysteriously disappeared about 17 years ago, and of whom no trace ever was found. The insurance companies have paid out $40,000 in claims under his life policies.

Duty of Company

Some people take the attitude that it is the duty of an insurance company, after issuing a policy, to keep in touch with the insured, and if it doesn't do so it is a reflection on its business methods. With respect to those holding policies on which premiums are still being paid, there would seem to be little or no excuse, according to the claims official of one of the largest and oldest companies, for an imperfect record of the insured's address.

But he pointed out that in the case of holders of paid-up participating policies, it must be assumed that the insured would interest himself sufficiently to keep the company advised of his whereabouts so that he might receive notice of dividends as they accrue. Also, that in the case of holders of non-participating paid-up policies issued many years ago, a life company can plead that its lack of knowledge concerning insured's whereabouts is as much his fault as its own.

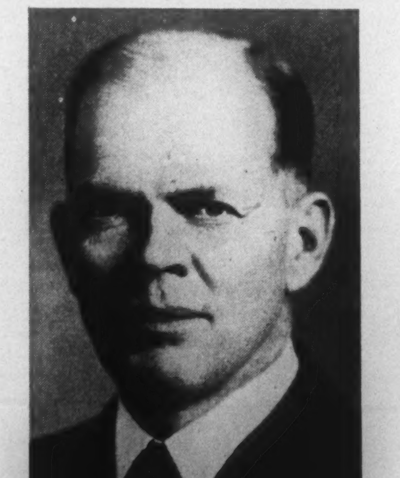
Insured Died Long Ago

Although a life company is usually content to assume that a man is living until he is proven dead, it is admitted that it would be well, in order to prove that the company is not intentionally acting as the depository for unclaimed funds, to take action to ascertain how many apparently living policyholders have passed to the great beyond. Since 1911, when the president of the Connecticut Mutual Life made the first extensive search for lost policyholders, many other companies have made it part of their regular activities.

In one case a man had died thirty years ago, leaving his wife, a home and some other assets. He also left a lapsed life policy, which was regarded as valueless, as no claim was made under it. It had been issued in Cleveland in 1864, and when the policyholder lapsed it by stopping premium payments, the company issued a paid-up policy for $3,500 as was the custom at that time to cover the value in the policy instead of the automatic premium loan or the automatic extended term insurance plan now most in use.

In investigating its paid-up policy records, the company found that if the holder of this policy was still living he would be nearly one hundred years of age. After an unsuccessful search for the insured or his beneficiary, if the insured was no longer alive, the company enlisted the services of a well-known investigation bureau with branches throughout the country. These investigation experts located the beneficiary in about a week's time. She was living in Brooklyn—the policy had been issued in Cleveland—and had just celebrated her ninetieth birthday when she received the cheque for $3,500, which to her was a small fortune.

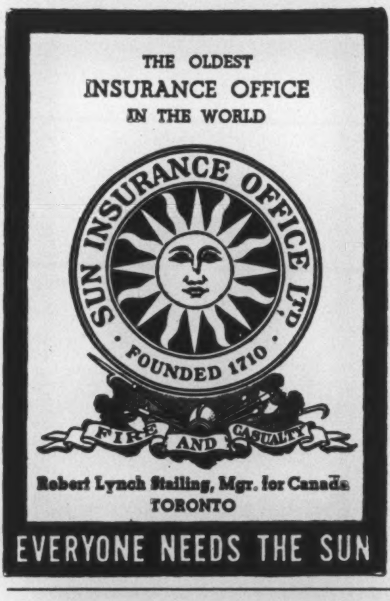
Another case of a lost policyholder with an equity of $2,500 in a policy was solved by this bureau. This man had dropped from sight in Rochester, N.Y., in 1913, not realizing at the time that he was entitled to this money. All that the insurance company was able to obtain as a result of its numerous efforts to check on his subsequent movements was a series of reports carying that familiar legend "Address Unknown." However, the investigating bureau was able to locate the lost one in Chicago, where he was employed as a watchman, hale and hearty, and very glad to get the unexpected cheque for $2,500.



MR. W. NORMAN McLEOD

At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of The Bank of Nova Scotia, Mr. W. Norman McLeod was elected a director.

Mr. McLeod is President and Director of the Moore Corporation, Limited. *



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Robert Lynch Stailing, Mgr. for Canada
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PROTECTION

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NOTICE

is hereby given that the Security National Insurance Company has received from the Department of Insurance, Ottawa, Certificate of Registry No. C 1107, authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of INLAND TRANSPORTATION INSURANCE, in addition to the classes for which it is already registered.

J. H. RIDDEL,
Manager Director.

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Insurance Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

I am well aware that when the medical examination of a person who is applying for a life insurance policy discloses a condition of impaired health, the insurance company will only issue a policy to such a person at an increased rate, if it will insure him at all. But what I would like to know is, when a person in impaired health applies for an annuity does he get a lower rate on that account? It seems to me if a person in impaired health has to pay more than the ordinary rate for a life policy, he should be able to obtain a life annuity at less than the ordinary rate.

—J. K. H., Brantford, Ont.

Where there is a definite and presumably permanent impairment of health in the case of an applicant for an immediate life annuity, what is called a sub-standard annuity may be obtained. As the probable lifetime of those in impaired health is shown by the mortality experience on impaired risks to be reduced by reason of the impairment, the sub-standard annuity is obtainable on more favorable terms than the standard annuity, and a larger income is provided for the same purchase price. But it does not necessarily follow that if a person is sub-standard for life insurance he will be eligible for a sub-standard annuity. In each case the nature of the impairment and the probability that it will be permanent must be taken into consideration.

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News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page* 51)

Company of Cleveland, Ohio, having a minority interest in both the exploration companies.

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In the first nine months of the current year, Kerr-Addison Gold Mines, Larder Lake area, had production of $3,932,047 from 575,673 tons, an average of $6.83 per ton, as compared with $2,823,852 from 379,547 tons, or $7.44 per ton, in the same period of 1946. Earnings amounted to $1,493,818 or 31.58 cents per share, as against $1,042,598, or 22.25 cents per share. While the milling rate was maintained in the third quarter, the grade of ore treated was reduced by over $1 per ton, resulting in lowered productions and earnings. Recovery for the three months ended September 30 $1,233,835, or $6.05 per ton ,as against output of $1,454,353, or $7,214 per ton in the preceding three months. Net profits were $438,783, equivalent to $9.27 cents per share, compared with $593,832, or 12.56 cents per share. The start of erection of the mill frame, formerly scheduled for October 15, is now promised for December 15, and the delay results from failure of the steel rolling mills to deliver steel to the fabricating company on schedule. Broken ore reserves increased to a total of 824,241 tons, or well over a year's supply at the current rate of operations.

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Production of $286,919 from 35,098 tons, an average of $8.17 per ton, is reported by Madsen Red Lake Gold Mines, Red Lake area, for the three months ended September 30, as compared with $293,032 from 35,467 tons, or $8.26 per ton, in the preceding three months. In the first nine months of 1947 recovery was $872,966 from 106,585 tons, averaging $8.19 per ton, against $799,335 from 87,946 tons, or $9.09 per ton, in the same portion of last year. The year at Madsen begins on March 1, so these quarters do not correspond with that company's fiscal periods.

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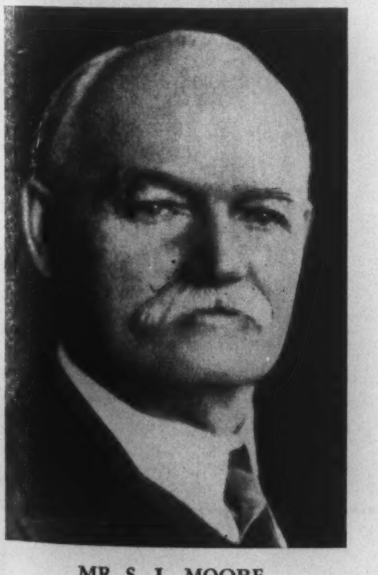
A net profit of $30,018 is reported by Kerr Lake Mines in the 12 months ended August 31, 1947. The property of Kerr Lake Mining Co. Ltd., subsidiary located at Cobalt, continued under lease during the year, but as the efforts of the lessee during the period were devoted almost entirely to development work, only an insignificant amount of ore was shipped. Two dividends were paid by the Rimu Gold Dredging Co. in which Kerr Lake owns a majority interest, and $41,580 was received in United States currency.



MR. S. J. MOORE

Owing to indifferent health, Mr. S. J. Moore has resigned from the Board of Directors of The Bank of Nova Scotia.

Mr. Moore served The Metropolitan Bank as Director and President and The Bank of Nova Scotia as Director, President and Chairman of the Board over the past forty five years, the last thirty three of which were with the latter institution.

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Company Reports

Studebaker Corp. of Canada

THE Studebaker Corporation and its subsidiaries in the nine months ended September 30, 1947, earned a consolidated net income of $5,152,043 after all charges, including depreciation and provision for federal and Canadian income taxes. This is equivalent to $2.18 a share on 2,355,466 shares of common stock outstanding at the close of the period. It compares with a net loss for the nine months ended September 30, 1946, of $251,770 after applying a tax credit of $9,951,000 against an operating loss of $10,202,770.

In the quarter ended September 30, 1947, the company earned a consolidated net income of $1,564,065 after all charges, equivalent to 66 cents a share. This compares with a net income of $1,932,218 or 82 cents a share, for the quarter ended June 30, 1947. In the quarter ended September 30, 1946, the company had a net income of $49,030, after applying a tax credit of $713,000 against an operating loss of $663,970.

Studebaker's net sales in the first nine months of 1947 totaled $186,228,232 as compared with $90,544,589 in the corresponding period of last year.

THE Casualty Company of Canada
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO
E. D. GOODERHAM, President
A. W. EASTMURE, Managing Director
AGENCY OPPORTUNITIES
IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA

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Cloutier 47

"Woods Work", *drawn by Albert Cloutier from his original painting for the pulp and paper industry.*

ONLY A SIXTH

Woodsmen harvest for the pulp and paper mills only about a sixth of the wood consumed in Canada. Half as much again is wasted by fire, insects, and disease. Lumber and logs for export account for about a third. And firewood takes the remainder.

And so from the smallest part of the forest crop flows the greatest national gain: pulp and paper.

Pulp and paper creates $1½ million of new wealth daily. It is the largest exporter in the land. In industry it is the largest wage-payer, the largest buyer of goods and services, and the largest wealth producer in Canada.

Every Canadian has a stake in the welfare of this national enterprise.

PULP & PAPER INDUSTRY OF CANADA

109 mills, small and large, from coast to coast.

DISTILLERS CORPORATION-SEAGRAMS LIMITED

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES ACT, DOMINION OF CANADA) AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

REPORT OF DIRECTORS

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS:

Your Directors take pleasure in submitting herewith the Nineteenth Annual Report of the operations of your Corporation and its subsidiaries for the fiscal year ended July 31, 1947, together with the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss and Earned Surplus and Consolidated Balance Sheet certified by your Auditors.

FINANCE—The Report of your Directors last year outlined several steps designed to simplify your Corporation's financial structure.

Following the approval of By Law No.36 at a Special General Meeting of Common Shareholders held on November 14, 1946, your Corporation redeemed the 121,847 issued and outstanding shares of Cumulative Preferred Stock 5% Series on February 1, 1947. This action reduced the authorized capital stock of your Corporation to 11,500,000 Common shares of a par value of $2 per share Canadian currency of which 8,769,350 shares were issued and remain outstanding at this date.

Consolidated Total Assets exceed $266,000,000. Consolidated Current Assets, including unexpired insurance and other items chargeable to future operations, or a total of $225,168,900 at July 31, 1947, exceeded all liabilities by $92,655,525. The latter position reflects an increase of $17,537,740 over last year.

SALES AND EARNINGS—Consolidated Net Sales of your Subsidiary Companies during the fiscal year totalled $618,135,497.

Consolidated Earnings for the year, after all charges including provision for income and excess profits taxes, totalled $43,112,502. This amount, after deducting dividends paid on the Cumulative Preferred Stock 5% Series, is equivalent to $4.88 per share on the Common Stock outstanding.

During the fiscal year, your United States subsidiaries continued the use of "last-in first-out" inventory accounting.

PRODUCTION AND INVENTORIES—Your Subsidiary Companies have been faced with the problem of rebuilding whisky inventories depleted during the war period when their facilities were directed almost exclusively to the production of war alcohol. With the release of most grains from government control at the end of 1946, it became possible for them to embark on a program of rebuilding their stocks. The high level of grain, barrels and other costs entering into the production of whisky inventories has called for large cash outlays.

DIVIDENDS—Two quarterly dividends were declared and paid during the fiscal year at the annual rate of $5.00 per share in United States currency on the Cumulative Preferred Stock 5% Series. These shares were called for redemption on February 1, 1947. Four dividends, each of 15c. per share Canadian currency, were paid during the fiscal year on the Common Stock.

It will be seen from the attached financial statements that the Consolidated Earnings for the year, after all charges, were substantially in excess of the dividends paid. These profits have, however, been re-invested in the business partly by expenditures for capital requirements but chiefly by substantial additions to the whisky inventories.

Your Directors are of the opinion that it has been in the best interests of your Corporation and its shareholders to so re-invest the earnings of the Corporation and under present circumstances a conservative dividend policy is a sound one from the long term view.

SURPLUS—Consolidated Earned Surplus was increased by $42,968,472 during the fiscal year and amounted to $109,648,490 at July 31, 1947.

Capital Surplus at July 31, 1946 included an amount of $6,065,300 representing purchase and cancellation prior thereto of 60,653 shares of Cumulative Preferred Stock 5% Series. This amount was restored to Earned Surplus during the fiscal year following the elimination of that class of stock from the authorized capital stock of the Corporation.

A balance of $1,886,204 arising from the issuance by the Corporation in June, 1946 of five shares of Common Stock, par value $2.00 per share Canadian currency, in exchange for each share of Common Stock without par value, remains in Capital Surplus.

APPRECIATION—It is with pleasure that your Directors again record their appreciation of the loyal and faithful manner in which all officials and employees of the Corporation and its subsidiaries have performed their duties.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
S. BRONFMAN,
President.

Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss and Earned Surplus for the Year Ending July 31, 1947

(EXPRESSED IN UNITED STATES CURRENCY—NOTE 1)

Sales, less freight and allowances		$618,135,497
Cost of goods sold		495,224,620
		$122,910,877
Discounts		405,291
Interest income		54,375
Miscellaneous income		184,530
		$123,555,073
Selling, general and administrative expenses	$40,588,919	
Directors' remuneration	22,000	
Remuneration of executives	1,051,090	
Payments to trustees in connection with employees pension plan:		
Executives	136,869	
Others	1,197,664	
Legal fees	407,011	
Interest on debentures and bank loans	1,466,170	
Other interest expense	136,181	
Provision for depreciation (Note 8)	536,045	
Provision for depletion	3,712,663	
Loss on disposal of capital assets, etc.	272,696	49,527,308
		74,027,765
Provision for income and profits taxes	$32,430,958	
Less: Claim for refund of United States excess profits taxes arising from replacement of inventories involuntarily liquidated in prior years	1,515,695	
		30,915,263
Profit transferred to earned surplus		$ 43,112,502
Earned surplus at July 31, 1946	$66,680,018	
Transfer from capital surplus (Note 7)	6,065,300	
		72,745,318
		$115,857,820
Dividends on Cumulative Preferred Stock, 5% Series	$ 303,243	
Dividends on Common Stock	5,261,493	
Premium on redemption of Cumulative Preferred Stock, 5% Series	609,235	
Adjustment arising from elimination of a subsidiary company from consolidation	35,359	
		6,209,330
Earned surplus at July 31, 1947, per balance sheet		$109,648,490

Consolidated Balance Sheet, July 31, 1947

(EXPRESSED IN UNITED STATES CURRENCY—NOTE 1)

ASSETS

Current Assets:			
Cash			$ 33,237,857
Government securities at cost which is approximately market			303,673
Accounts receivable, after deducting reserves of $3,100,000 for doubtful accounts and allowances			48,393,782
Inventories of whiskies and spirits, other products, raw materials and supplies, at cost (determined in the case of whiskies and spirits of United States companies on the "last-in first-out" method)			140,203,077
			$222,138,389
Sundry Assets:			
Notes receivable from certain officers and directors (Note 2)		$ 682,948	
Refundable portion of Canadian excess profits taxes (estimated)		1,117,000	
Claims for refund of United States excess profits taxes arising from the replacement of inventories involuntarily liquidated		3,858,127	
Sundry investments and advances		1,049,837	
			6,707,912
Investments in and Advances to Subsidiary Companies not Consolidated:			
Capital stocks, at not in excess of cost (Note 3)		$ 366,613	
Advances		1,118,361	
			1,484,974
Unexpired Insurance and other Items Chargeable to Future Operations			3,030,511
Standing Timber and Timber Leases, at cost less depletion			4,416,345
Land, Buildings, Machinery and Equipment (Note 4)		$50,305,182	
Reserves for depreciation and amortization		21,496,545	
			28,808,637
Trade-Marks, Bottling and Blending Rights, Contracts and Goodwill, at nominal amount			1
			$266,586,769

LIABILITIES

Current Liabilities:			
Notes payable to banks			$ 812,500
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities			11,484,475
Twenty Year 2½% Debentures, balance of sinking fund requirement payable June 1, 1948 (Note 6)			699,000
Provision for income and other taxes (Note 5)			39,109,900
			$ 52,105,875
Other Liabilities:			
Notes payable to banks, $26,000,000 in 1952 and $812,500 annually 1949 to 1955		$31,687,500	
Twenty Year 2½% Debentures, Due June 1, 1966, of Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Inc. (Note 6)		48,000,000	
Provision for liabilities under contracts with certain officers		720,000	
			80,407,500
Reserves:			
Against possible future inventory price decline		$ 3,000,000	
For contingencies		2,000,000	
			5,000,000
Capital Stock and Surplus:			
Common stock, par value $2 per share Canadian currency:			
Authorized—11,500,000 shares	$23,000,000		
Issued — 8,769,350 shares		$17,538,700	
Capital surplus (Note 7)		1,886,204	
Earned surplus, per statement attached		109,648,490	
			129,073,394
Contingent Liability:			
Notes guaranteed	$ 3,190,017		
			$266,586,769

Approved on Behalf of the Board:
S. BRONFMAN, Director.
H. F. WILLKIE, Director.

Notes to Financial Statements, July 31, 1947

(1) **BASIS OF CONVERSION TO UNITED STATES CURRENCY:**—To express the accompanying financial statements in United States currency, the following general principles of exchange conversion have been applied to the accounts of the Canadian companies—inventories on hand and inventory items included in cost of goods sold have been stated at the rates of exchange prevailing at time of production or acquisition; other current assets, prepaid expenses, other deferred items and, current liabilities have been stated at the official rate of exchange at July 31, 1947 of the Foreign Exchange Control Board Ottawa, Canada; fixed assets, fixed investments and capital stock have been stated at rates of exchange prevailing at time of acquisition or issue; items of profit and loss, other than inventory items, have been stated at the official rate of exchange prevailing during the year.

(2) **NOTES RECEIVABLE FROM CERTAIN OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:**—The amount of $682,948 represents receivables from certain officers and directors in respect of the sale to them by Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Inc., at cost, of 32,700 shares of Distillers Corporation-Seagrams Limited common stock. These shares, which had an aggregate quoted market value at July 31, 1947 of $515,000, are held as collateral to the receivables.

(3) **INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES NOT CONSOLIDATED:**—The investments in subsidiary companies not consolidated include shares of wholly owned subsidiaries in Scotland and Jamaica, B.W.I., the accounts of which because of foreign exchange regulations restricting the use of their funds to the sterling area have not been consolidated. Based on information now available, the total equity in the net assets of all subsidiary companies not consolidated is in excess of the amount of the investment at July 31, 1947 by approximately $2,500,000 including $2,300,000 being equivalent to approximately £580,000 at the official rate of exchange. No dividends were received from these companies during the year.

(4) **LAND, BUILDINGS, MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT:**—Land, buildings, machinery and equipment are carried generally at cost. The cost of certain properties acquired on November 6, 1943 from Frankfort Distilleries, Incorporated is based upon depreciated reproductive appraisal value of $5,653,595, as indicated by an appraisal made by the American Appraisal Company for insurance purposes at November 30, 1942.

(5) **PROVISION FOR INCOME AND OTHER TAXES:**—The income tax returns of the companies for various fiscal periods ending July 31, 1942 to July 31, 1947, reflecting in the case of the returns of the United States Companies for the last five years the use of the "last-in first-out" inventory method, are subject to review and final settlement with the tax authorities, In the opinion of the management, adequate provision has been made in the accounts for income and profits taxes which have not been finally settled.

(6) **SINKING FUND PROVISIONS UNDER DEBENTURE INDENTURE:**—The Indenture covering the Twenty Year 2½% Debentures, Due June 1, 1966, of Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary company, provides for a sinking fund to retire through purchase or redemption $2,000,000 principal amount of such debentures by June 1, 1948 and the same amount on each June 1 thereafter, until fully retired.

(7) **CAPITAL SURPLUS:**—During the year ending July 31, 1947, the reduction of the company's capital by the redemption of its Cumulative Preferred Stock, 5% Series was confirmed by Supplementary Letters Patent and the amount of $6,065,300, appearing in the balance sheet at July 31, 1946 as capital surplus arising from the purchase and cancellation of Cumulative Preferred Stock, 5% Series, was transferred to earned surplus. The balance of $1,886,204 remaining in capital surplus account arose from the issue during the year ending July 31, 1946 of five shares of Common Stock, par value $2 per share Canadian Currency, in exchange for each share of Common Stock without nominal or par value.

(8) **PROVISION FOR DEPRECIATION:**—Depreciation provided during the year amounted to $1,922,960 of which $1,386,915 has been charged to cost of production and $536,045 as shown in the accompanying statement. This provision was computed on the basis of rates being used for income tax purposes, such rates being lower than those used in the provisions of prior years.

Auditors' Report to the Shareholders:

We have examined the consolidated balance sheet of Distillers Corporation-Seagrams Limited and its subsidiary companies as at July 31, 1947, and the consolidated statement of profit and loss and earned surplus for the fiscal year ending on that date, and we have obtained all the information and explanation which we required. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards applicable in the circumstances and included such tests of the accounting records and other supporting evidence and such other procedures as we considered necessary.

We report that, in our opinion, the above consolidated balance sheet and the related consolidated statement of profit and loss and earned surplus, supplemented by the notes appended, are properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the combined affairs of Distillers Corporation-Seagrams Limited and its subsidiary companies as at July 31, 1947, and the results of operations for the year ending on that date, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the companies and in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

In accordance with the requirements of Section 114 of The Dominion Companies Act, we report that the earnings of the subsidiary companies not consolidated are not included in the accompanying financial statements.

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO.,
Auditors.

Montreal, Canada, October 14, 1947.